THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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RAW-BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE FOR COTTON.

PRICE $45 00 PER TON IN BALTIMORE.

THIS PHOSPHATE HAS PROVED ITSELF to be the CHEAPEST, and fully equal to any in the market—UNSURPASSED by the highest-priced Guanos. Its adaptation to COTTON, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, TOBACCO, GARDEN TRUCK, GRASSES, &c., has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. Finely ground and suitable for Drilling. Put up in bags of 167 lbs. each.

O. P. MERRYMAN & CO.,

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BALTIMORE, MD.,

TAYLOE'S BRIDGE, SAMPSON Co., N. C., November 25, 1869.

MESSRS. O. P MERRYMAN & Co., Baltimore, Md. Dear Sirs—I reply to yours of the 16th instant, inquiring the result of your Fertilizer on cotton, we state that we applied 200 lbs. to the acre. It did well—we think it about doubled the yield. The staple is very good. The land is only ordinary, and cultivated last year in sweet potatoes. We are highly pleased with your Fertilizer for cotton, and are satisfied that it is preferable to other kinds in use.

Very respectfully yours,

PATRICK MURPHY,
CHARLES J. WILLIAMS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 24, 1869.

MESSRS. STENHOUSE, MACAULEY & Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Gentlemen: In reply to your enquiry in regard to the action of Merryman's Raw Bone Phosphate purchased of you, I take pleasure in making the following statement: I have applied 150 pounds to the acre on an old field, which would yield about six bushels corn to the acre without the use of any Fertilizer, and the yield will be at least fourteen bushels to the acre, and that too with a very unfavorable season. I have also used a like quantity on cotton, and find the advantages to be equal to that of the Chesapeake and Pacific Guano, which were applied side by side, in the same field. I have also applied it to several root crops with a very satisfactory result.

Respectfully, J. P. ALEXANDER.

Send for circular containing other testimonials from different sections of the State.

jan 21 50-2mch

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. dec 11-44-3m

TO CONSUMTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
nov 12 39-w3mch

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar steet, New York.
nov 12 39-w3mch

IMPORTANT SALE OF COTTON LANDS IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the Superior Court of Duplin County, the subscriber will on the 7th day of March, 1870, offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Kenansville, the following valuable tracts of Cotton Lands belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Thomas Hill, deceased, to wit: The Arcola Place near Faison's Depot, on the east side of the W. & W. R. R., containing about 770 acres of very superior Lands, located in a healthy and desirable neighborhood. The Bear Swamp Plantation contains 764 acres of valuable Lands. This tract will be sold subject to the life estate of Mrs. Hill, widow of Dr. Thomas Hill. Also two other tracts, the one known as the tract purchased from Zilpha and James Jernagan. The other known as deceased's Holly Swamp place. Said tracts of Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. Purchasers will be required to give note with approved sureties, payable in eight months after date for nine-tenths of the purchase money and pay one-tenth cash.

Title withheld until the whole is paid.

A. G. MOSELEY, Receiver.
jan 21 50-tsch

PURSUANT

BY AUTHORITY vested in me by virtue of a deed of trust executed by Spaight Hill, I shall, on the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Court House door in Kenansville, offer for sale to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of LAND near Faison's Depot, known as the Rhodes place, containing 340 acres. This tract of Land is situated in one of the best cotton growing sections of North Carolina, and is considered very superior Lands well adapted to the growth of Cotton, &c., &c.—This is the chance for a bargain. Terms of sale one-tenth cash, and the balance to be secured by note with approved sureties, payable eight months after date.

Title retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

A. G. MOSELEY, Trustee.
jan 21 50-tsch

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE

OF THE

"LODI MANUFACTURING CO."

☞ For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for *half the price* of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, than any other in market. It is made entirely from the night-soil, offal, &c., of New York City. Price delivered on board in New York City, Twenty-five Dollars per Ton. Pamphlet &c., giving full information sent on application to JAMES T. FOSTER,
Box 3139 N. Y. P. O.
Office 66 Courtlandt Street, New York.
For sale by SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington, at $30 per ton.
dec 24 46-w3mch

WARNING.

A SPLENDID PUMP FOR SALE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE right for the States of North and South Carolina for the manufacture and sale of **A. Baldwin's Patent Glass Submerged Double-acting Force Pump**, I hereby forewarn, under the penalty of the law, any person from infringing upon my rights in the same. Intending to manufacture and sell the same, I would be pleased to confer with parties wanting them. The price will range from $20 to $30, according to the depth of the well, for No. 3 yard wells, throwing 30 gallons of water per minute; and No. 2 for railroad stations, throwing 60 gallons, price given on application. This pump has no friction, and the packing will last for fifteen years in a good well. Directions will accompany the pump for putting it up, which can be done in 30 minutes. I will receive orders at Tarboro, Scotland Neck, and Farmville, N. C.—All orders addressed to me at either of the places named will receive prompt attention.

J. L. KITCHEN,
nov 26 42 6m

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

oct 22 37-1ych

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 14th, 1870.

The question was upon Mr. Cook's substitute to Mr. Graham's bill repealing the Railroad appropriations. The measure was debated at length; the substitute being the same as the original bill except in details.

Messrs. Robbins, Cook and Graham, spoke in favor of the repeal; Messrs. Forkner and Smith against.

The substitute was adopted, yeas 25, nays 12.

Mr. Jones of Mecklenburg moved to amend the substitute just adopted by striking out the first section and inserting the first two sections of the original bill. Adopted.

As amended, bill passed second reading, yeas 25, nays 14.

The rules were suspended and the bill put on third reading.

Mr. Forkner moved to amend by providing that the act should not apply to the North Western N. C. Railroad. Adopted. Yeas 17, nays 17, the President voting affirmatively.

The bill then passed third reading, yeas 21, nays 16.

This bill repeals the Railroad appropriation acts, and provides that the Special Tax now in the Treasury be turned over into the general fund and be credited *pro rata* on the tax to be raised out of the people this year.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Foster the rules were suspended and the bill extending the corporate limits of the city of Wilmington, was taken up and passed its several readings.

After the passage of various unimportant bills of a local nature, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Scott: Bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Onslow to levy a special tax. Referred.

By Mr. Richardson: Bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Richmond to levy a special tax. Referred.

By Mr. Welker: Resolution to raise a committee of three on Penal Institutions, to examine into the transactions of the Penitentiary Commissioners which was adopted, and Messrs. Richardson, Jones, of Mecklenburg, and Cook, were designated as the committee.

By Mr. Love: Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on part of the House are appointed to enquire and ascertain.

1st. Who have been employed as assistant enrolling clerks since July 1st, 1869.

2nd. For what time such were employed.

3d. During what month or months employed.

4th. By whom employed.

5th. By what authority employed.

6th. If paid by the State what *per diem*.

7th. How many are now employed, at what pay, and by what authority.

8th. Are any of the bills enrolled, since July 1st, 1868, in the hand-writing of the enrolling clerk.

Resolved further, That the committee aforesaid be requested to make the same inquiries as to engrossing clerks, and report fully as soon as practicable. Lies over.

By Mr. Smith, Republican: Resolution in relation to investigation committees, to wit:

WHEREAS, The Senate on the evening of the 14th day of February, 1870, by a small majority, did pass a bill calling in all the new bonds of this State; *and whereas*, it is regarded by all financial men as a direct repudiation of the honestly contracted debt of the State; *and whereas*, it is now worse than useless to pay out any further sums of money for the *prosecution of the alleged Railroad frauds*.

Therefore, resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that all the committees appointed by either branch of this General Assembly be and the same are hereby ordered to cease all further investigation in said alleged frauds.

Resolved further, that a copy of these resolutions be published in the Raleigh Standard for the information of all concerned.

Lies over.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill (by Mr. Robbins) to provide for the election of members of the General Assembly.

Mr. White (for the Code Commissioners) offered a substitute for the bill, providing for the election at the same time and place of members of Congress, Legislature, County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, County Commissioners and Attorney General.

Mr. Graham moved to amend the substitute by including the election of Sheriff and Coroner at the same time, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Wake its further consideration was postponed until Thursday next at 12 o'clock, and

On motion of Mr. Love the Committee on Public Priting was authorized to have bill printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1870.

Mr. Vest moved to suspend the rules and take up his resolution adjourning *sine die* on the 28th instant.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion to suspend the rules was adopted by a vote of yeas 62, nays 1, (Hayes, col.)

B. W. Morris, col., moved to amend by making the time of adjournment the 22d, instant.

Mr. Vest called the previous question.

The yeas and nays being called, the call for the previous question was sustained by a vote of 57, nays 7,

Morris' amendment was put to a vote and rejected.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of yeas 55, nays 23.

On motion of Mr. Ashworth, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend chapter 54, Public Laws of 1868-'69. (This bill repeals section 8, chapter 65, entitled "an act to incorporate the Central North Carolina R. R. Co. The section proposed to be repealed provides that the guage of this road shall be the same as that of the N. C. Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R.)

Mr. French opposed the bill and moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Vest favored it.

Mr. Ashworth advocated the measure in remarks of some length.

Mr. Sinclair opposed it.

Mr. Hodgin favored the bill.

Messrs. Gatling, Ingram and Stilley supported the bill.

Mr. Foster argued in opposition.

Mr. Durham favored the bill and offered the following amendment:

That so much of section 7, chapter 112, of the laws of North Carolina of 1868-'69, as prescribing the guage of the Plaster Bank and Salt Works Railroad, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. French called the previous question upon his motion to indefinitely postpone the bill.

The call was sustained and the motion rejected by a vote of yeas 8, nays 67.

Mr. Durham's amendment was put to a vote and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the bill was further amended, to the effect that so much of the act incorporating the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, as prescribes the guage, be repealed.

The previous question was called and sustained upon the bill.

The yeas and nays were called and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 59, nays 13.

The bill then passed its third reading.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Murphy, from the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, N. C. Life Insurance Company, praying the General Assembly to enact a law requiring foreign insurance companies to deposit $50,000 in State bonds in the Treasury of this State before they are allowed to do any business in the State. Referred.

By Mr. Murphy, from the citizens of New Hanover who reside within the townships of Holden, Holly, Union, Franklin, Columbia, Caswell and Lincoln, praying the General Assembly to form a new county, to be named "Dudley," out of said townships—the question to be submitted to the popular vote. Referred.

On motion of A. H. Galloway, col., the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Carolina Railroad Company was taken up, and after some discussion,

On motion of Mr. Jones of Columbia its further consideration was postponed until Tuesday next.

After unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870.

On motion of Mr. McMillan the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Planters' R. R. Co. was taken up, amended, and after some discussion passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Barnett the rules were suspended and the following Senate bill was taken up:

Section 1. The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina do enact, That all acts passed at the last session of this Legislature making appropriations to railroad companies be, and the same are hereby, repealed; Provided, That the provisions of said acts shall not apply to the North Western North Carolina Railroad.

Sec. 2. That all bonds of the State which have been issued under the said acts now in the hands of any President or other officer of the corporations be immediately returned to the Treasury.

Sec. 3. That the money in the State Treasury which was collected under the provisions of the acts mentioned in section one of this act are hereby appropriated to the use of the State government, and the Treasurer of the State shall credit the same pro rata on the tax lists for the next year.

Sec. 4. All laws or clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Mr. Welch moved a substitute for section 2, which provides for the payment of moneys now due to the contractors on the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad out of the money returned, and the balance of the special tax money be placed in the general fund.

Mr. Stilley moved to refer the matter to the Finance Committee.

Mr. French opposed the whole matter and denounced the measure as a repudiation swindle, and moved to lay it on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, the motion to table was rejected.

The question recurred upon Mr. Stilley's motion.

Mr. Dixon moved to amend by referring it to a special committee of seven (one from each Congressional District.)

Harris of Wake, col. opposed the reference at this stage. He wished the bill put upon its second reading. He was opposed to repudiation, but in view of the developments—unfortunate developments, he was sorry to say—in regard to railroad matters, he would vote for any measure looking to the relief of the tax-burdened people.

Mr. French again took the floor, and, in effect, made an argument against the bill. He favored a reference to the Finance Committee and opposed a reference to a special committee.

Mr. Jarvis opposed any reference. The motion was only intended to delay the bill. He wished to have it passed immediately, &c.

Mr. Vest favored a reference to a special committee.

Upon the motion to refer to a special committee the yeas and nays were called, and the House rejected the motion by a vote of yeas 27, nays 51.

The question recurred upon Mr. Welch's amendment.

Mr. French moved to amend the amendment so as to include in its provisions the contracts on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

The original amendment being to "strike out" and "insert," Mr. Jarvis moved to divide the question to test the sense of the House whether the section should be stricken out, thus obviating the necessity of so many amendments.

Mr. Welch spoke for some time in advocacy of his amendment, and hoped the House would strike out the second section of the bill and insert his substitute for it.

Mr. Stilley moved to print the bill, with all the amendments, and submit it to the House to-morrow morning.

Mr. Bowman was opposed to the bill, and wished to postpone it until to-morrow and print.

Mr. Sinclair wished the bill passed as it came from the Senate without the least delay.

Pending any definite action, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill repealing certain acts passed at the session of 1868-'69, making appropriations to certain Railroad Companies. (Published.)

The question recurred upon the amendment offered by

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, as a substitute for section 1, "That innocent purchasers of bonds issued under authority of said acts, shall be entitled to the actual cash value paid for the same upon proving against the State, before the Supreme Court as required by section 11, act 4, of the Constitution and upon the surrender of said bonds."

Mr. Moore took the floor in support of his amendment.

Mr. Jarvis argued that if section 1st of the bill was stricken out and Mr. Moore's proposition inserted in lieu, the bill would be worse than worthless.

Mr. Pou took ground against the amendment.

Mr. Malone spoke in opposition to the whole bill as he believed it to be a measure of bad faith, &c.

After a long discussion participated in by various gentlemen,

Mr. Stevens moved the indefinite postponement of the matter.

Mr. Durham said that the Republican party were responsible for this financial condition of the State, and went on to show the difference between the amount of taxation in Gov. Worth's administration and the present one.

He proceeded to show the large amount of taxes which the provisions of the Constitution under which we now live make it necessary to levy. He then proceeded to describe the wild, recklsss, corrupt manner in which the Republican party had administered the State government, &c., &c. Now the consequence of all this recklessness, extravagance and corruption, when the credit of the State is wrecked, the Republicans are fighting and tearing each other over this repudiation bill. He had just been informed by members of the Finance Committee that it was estimated that it would require a tax of 50 cents on the $100 worth to pay the ordinary expenses of the government.

Mr. Durham concluded by saying that the people were totally unable to pay the present large and burdensome taxes and could not possibly pay the immense amount which they will be called on to pay in the future at the present policy of the government, &c.

The motion of Mr. Stevens, to indefinitely postpone was put to a vote and rejected.

The amendment of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, was put to a vote and rejected by a vote of yeas 21, nays 42.

Mr. French moved to amend section 2 by inserting after the word "act" in line 3, the words "shall be returned to the parties from whom they were collected." Lost.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, moved to strike out in section 1st all after the enacting clause and insert "That the act making appropriations to the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R. is hereby repealed. The yeas and nays being called, the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 19, nays 43.

Mr. Whitley moved to amend by adding to section 2 the words "to the several counties of the State," and strike out the word "Treasurer" and insert "Auditor." Adopted,

Mr. Stilley moved to amend the same section by inserting after the word "government" the words "shall be credited to the counties of the State in proportion to the amounts collected from them respectively." Adopted.

Mr. Barnett moved to amend the same section by inserting after the word "State" the word "1870." Adopted.

Mr. Durham moved to amend by inserting after the word "State" "upon the tax to be assessed." Adopted.

The question recurred upon the following substitute offered by Mr. Malone:

Sec. 1. That the levy and collection of all special tax for Railroads now allowed by law, be and the same is hereby suspended until the year 1871.

Sec. 2. That each and every Railroad Company in the State having bonds of the State, under existing laws, are hereby prohibited from the sale, transfer or hypothecation of any portion of said bonds until the further direction of the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. That any President, Director or Agent of any Railroad Company, or other person having the custody of said bonds, who shall violate section 2d of this act shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for a period of not more than five nor less than three years.

Pending further debate the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1870.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill (by Mr. Robbins) to provide for elections of members of the General Assembly, and

Substitute (from the Code Commission) entitled "An Act concerning elections and registration in the year A. D. 1870." [This substitute provides for the election of the following officers, to wit:

1st. Members of Congress.
2d. Members of the General Assembly.
3d. County Treasurer.
4th. Register of Deeds.
5th. County Surveyor.
6th. Five County Commissioners.
7th. Attorney General.
8th. Coroner, and
9th. Sheriff.

And the 14th section of the bill provides that all of the above named officers shall be voted for on one ballot.

On motion of Mr. Brogden the substitute was taken up and read by sections.

Mr. Richardson moved to amend the bill by providing for the election at the same time of Superior Court Judge for the 8th Judicial District.

This amendment created some discussion.

Messrs. Forkner and Smith opposed it, and

Messrs. Robbins, Graham, Jones of Mecklenburg and Love spoke in favor of the amendment, and it was finally adopted.

Those who voted in the negative are

Messrs. Beasley, Blythe, Davis, Forkner, Galloway, col., Hayes, Hyman, col., Jones of Columbia, Legg, Long, Martindale, Moore of Yancey, Smith, Stephens and White—15.

Mr. Brogden offered the following as an additional section, to come in after section 12, to wit:

Section 13. That the polls shall be open on the day of election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day, and each voter whose name may appear registered, or who may produce sufficient evidence that he has been registered in another township or precinct, as well as those who may be registered on that day, shall hand in their ballot to the judges, who shall carefully deposit their ballot in the ballot box.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Welker offered to amend the bill by the addition of a new section providing that the election for Judge of the 8th Judicial District shall apply only to said district, which was adopted.

Pending the further consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1870.

By Mr. McMillan: A bill to incorporate the town of Magnolia, Duplin county. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the rules were suspended and the favorable report of the Committee on Counties and townships, upon the report of the Commissioners of Robeson county, was taken up and concurred in.

SPECIAL ORDER—CONSOLIDATION.

The question recurred upon the following substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Sec. 1. That it shall be lawful for the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company at a meeting to be called and held as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, according to the charter and by-laws thereof, to transfer to the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company all that portion of the North Carolina Railroad between Goldsboro' and the passenger depot at Raleigh, with all the rights, franchises and privileges owned and possessed by the said road therein.

Sec. 2. In making such transfer the portion of the N. C. R. R. referred to in the preceding section shall be estimated at $800,000, and the A. & N. C. R. R. Co. shall in compensation thereof issue to the N. C. R. R. Co. 8,000 shares of its capital stock.

Sec. 3. In case such transfer is made the private stockholders of the N. C. R. R. Company may at their option exchange their one fourth portion of the 8,000 shares of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad stock to be issued as above, amounting to 2,000 shares, for 2,000 of the shares belonging to the State in the N. C. Railroad. In case they shall, by a majority vote to make such exchange, there shall be issued to them proportionally to the stock of each private stockholder. The said 2,000 shares, that is each private stockholder, shall receive one share of the State stock for every five shares of stock owned by him in the N. C. Railroad Company and a certificate stating the fraction of a share to which he is entitled to for the number of shares of stock which he may hold not divisible by five, such certificate when presented to the President of the N. C. Railroad Company, in sums amounting to one or more shares, shall be exchangeable of the ordinary certificates of stocks, and shall in the meantime be entitled to the same per centum of dividend as the stock of said Company.

Sec. 4. If the private Stockholders of the N. C. Railroad make the exchange provided for in the preceding section the State of North Carolina shall be the owner of the whole of said 8,000 shares in the A. & N. C. Railroad, and shall be entitled to vote therein in the proportion of the vote she casts upon the stock owned by her, to the vote cast by the private Stockholders, and shall be entitled to appoint two additional directors of said road in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 5. The State stock in the A. & N. C. R. R. issued in pursuance of this act shall be subject to the same pledges and bound in the same manner to the bondholders of the State, bonds issued in building the N. C. R. R. as the State stock in the N. C. R. R.

Sec. 6. The A. & N. C. R. R. Co. shall make no discrimination in rates of freight or passengers against the city of Wilmington or any way station on the W. & W. R. R., but the rules for carrying passengers and like qualities of freight, destined for Wilmington or from Wilmington to points on said road, shall be the same per mile over said road as is or may be charged for freights to or from Morehead City or Newbern, and the same for carrying passengers and like quantities and qualities of freight destined to or coming from way stations on the W. & W. R. R., shall be the same as those to and from way stations on the A. & N. C. R. R.

Sec. 7. And if any officer or agent of said company shall violate the provisions of this section, any person injured or suffering loss thereby may sue the company, or such officer or agent, in any court having jurisdiction of the cause, and recover his actual damages and costs, and in addition thereto shall recover the sum of fifty dollars as liquidation and settled damages.

Sec. 8. That the State proxy in the N. C. R. R. Company is hereby instructed to vote for the transfer provided for in the first section of this act.

Sec. 9. That as soon as it is practicable after the passage of this act and the acceptance thereof by the North Carolina Railroad Company, a meeting shall be called of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, to consider the said transfer herein provided for, at which meeting the State Proxy is instructed hereby to vote for its acceptance.

Sec. 10. That if not sooner called, a meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. R. R. Company shall be held at Greensboro' on the —— day of ——, 1870, for the purpose of considering the transfer herein provided for.

The substitute was adopted.

Harris, colored, of Wake, supported the bill.

Mr. French spoke in opposition to it.

Mr. Seymour made remarks of some length in explanation and in favor of the bill.

The following amendment was then offered by Mr. French:

The Company thus formed by the union of said Companies shall make no discrimination in rates of charges for the carrying of passengers or freights against the city of Wilmington or any station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, but the rates for carrying passengers and like classes or qualities of freights to and from those points shall be no greater for the distance they are carried by the Company to be thus formed than is charged for the same passengers and freights, destined to or from Newbern or Morehead City. And if any officer or agent of said company shall violate the provisions of this section, any person injured or suffering loss thereby may sue the company, or such officer or agent in any Court having jurisdiction of the cause and recover his actual damages and costs, and in addition thereto shall recover the sum of $50 as liquidation and damages.

Messrs. Harris, of Wake, col., and Malone argued in opposition to the amendment and in support of the bill.

B. W. Morris col., occupied the floor for sometime in advocacy of the bill and in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Seymour called the previous question.

The call being sustained, the question recurred upon Mr. French's amendment, which was put to a vote and rejected by a vote of yeas 28, nays 53.

The bill then passed its second reading by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Barnett, Boddie, Bowman, Carson, Carey, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Dixon, Eagles, Farrow, Gahagan, Gilbert, Graham, Green, Harris, of, Franklin, Harris, of Wake, Ingram, Long, of Chatham, Malone, Mayo, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Nicholson, Pearson, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Stilley, Thompson, Vest, Welch, White, Wilkie, Williams, of Harnett, Wilson—42.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barnes, Blair, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Durham, Ellis, Forkner, Foster, French, Gatling, Gibson, Grier, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hoffman, Horney, Kelly of Davie, Kelly of Moore, Leary, McCanless, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore of Alamance, Painter, Price, Proffitt, Ray, Renfrow, Robinson, Shaver, Siegrist, Smith of Alleghany, Smith of Martin, Smith of Wayne, Sweat, Vestal, Whitley—nays 49.

On motion the rules were suspended in order to put the bill on its third reading.

After a lengthy debate the yeas and nays were called upon the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill and the House rejected the motion by a vote of yeas 37, nays 44.

After further debate the bill was ordered to be printed and postponed until Monday week.

By Mr. French: A bill to enable the Charlotte, Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad to complete their road. Referred.

On motion the House adjourned.

THE following minutes of the proceedings of the Directors' meeting of the County Agricultural Society Friday night have been furnished us for publication:

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW HANOVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The meeting was held at the Court House in Wilmington, February, 18, 1870, D. McMillan, President of the New Hanover Agricultural Society, in the Chair. Present—Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Maj. C. W. McClammy, Dr. W. W. Lane, D. T. Durham and A. R. Black.

The question of holding an Agricultural Fair next Fall by the Society was first considered. After an expression of views, "pro and con," by the members present, it was thought best not to hold such fair next Fall, but by no means to abandon the idea of doing so in the future.

For the purpose of keeping the Society in good working condition, and stimulating a laudable interest among farmers, it was determined to continue the regular annual and semi-annual meetings; and it was further resolved, to hold the next meeting at Point Caswell on the 20th of May next.

The following members and gentlemen of the neighborhood were appointed to make such preparation and arrangements for the meeting as they may deem suitable: Dr. J. F. Simpson, Owen Alderman, D. T. Bland, John H. Murphy, R. P. Paddison, J. J. Pridgen, Dr. Fred. Thompson, and Randolph Corbett.

A Committee was appointed to prepare an essay to be read at the next meeting, on the history and present standing of the Society, and any other matters of interest connected with the same.

It was resolved that the President open the meeting with an address, and that he select and procure some member to deliver an address for the occasion.

Several Committees were appointed to report on various important subjects; and the Recording Secretary was directed to notify them in due time; also, to furnish for publication a list of said Committees, with their subjects, a short time before the meeting.

The next meeting of the Directors will be at Point Caswell on the 19th of May at 12 M.

It was resolved that the city papers be requested to publish these proceedings.

A. R. BLACK, Secretary.

D. MCMILLAN, President.

We are told two hundred negroes left Oxford last week to take the train at Wolf Trap on the R. & D. Railroad, going South as laborers. The exodus from this county is very large. This last batch will make seven hundred that have gone.

Henderson *Index*.

The boat "Silver Wave" has brought to this landing, since the first of last Fall, some 4,000 bales of cotton. The majority of this cotton came from the lower Halifax section, but a portion of it came from Northampton.—Weldon *News*.

COTTON RAISED IN HALIFAX LAST YEAR.—We have had no positive data by which to be governed in an estimate as to the amount of cotton raised in this county last year, but we have heard several good observers estimate it at from twelve to fourteen thousand bales. The greater bulk of this crop has gone into the market, but almost every farmer has retained a small portion of his crop—some few have sold but little.—Weldon *News*.

MURDER IN JOHNSTON.—We learn that Mr. Miles Draughon, of Johnston county, was shot by some unknown person on the night of the 14th inst. He was at the house of a young man in the neighborhood who was from home, and Mr. Draughon was staying there during the night, having arrived after the young man had left to go to his father's. On his return on the morning of the 15th, the young man, whose name we did not learn, found Draughon on the bed, with two wounds in the forehead made by the discharge of a double barrelled gun, as is supposed. The motive for the murder was, doubtless, to obtain some $700 the murdered man had in his possession. An inquest was held but no clue to the murderer obtained.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

A Compliment.

Just before leaving Boston, Prince Arthur sent to Miss Minnie Sherman, daughter of General Sherman, a chaste and costly gold medallion, having his likeness on one side and that of Queen Victoria on the other. Accompanying the gift was a delicately worded note, in which the Prince begged that Miss Sherman would accept of the medallion as a token of his appreciation of the generous hospitalities he had experienced at the house of her father, and as a slight tribute to the beauty of American women, of which she was so striking an exponent.

Josh Billings' Female Remarks.

Dear Girls, are yu in search of a husband?

This iz a bumper, and yu are not required tew say "yes" out lond, but yu are expekted tew throw your eyes down onto the earth as tho yu was looking for a pin and reply tew the interrogatory with a kind of draulin sigh, as though yu was eating an oyster, juice and all off from the half shell.

Not tew press so tender a theme until it bekums a thorn in the flesh, we will presume (tew avoid argument) that yu are on the lookout for sumthing in the male line tew bosts yu in the up hill ov life, and tew keep his eyes on the britching when yu begin tew go down on the other side of the mountian. Let me give you sum small chuncks of advice how tew spot yure fewter husband.

1. The man who is jellous of every little attenshun which you git from sum other feller, yu will find after yu are married to him, luvs himsel more than he duz yu, and what yu mistook for solissitude yu will diskovre has changed into indifference. Jellousy isn't a heart disease; it is a liver complaint.

2. A mustash is not indispensible; it is only a little more hair, and iz a good deal like moss and other excressences—often does the best on sile that wont raise enything else. Don't forgit that those things which yu admire in a phellow before marriage yu will probably have to admire in a husband after, and a mustash will git tew be a very weak diet after a long time.

3. If a husband could be took on trial, az Irish cooks are, two-thirds of them would probably be returned; but there don't seem tew be any law for this. Therefore, girls, yu will see that after you git a man yu have got tew keep him, even if yu loose on him. Consequently, if yu have got enny cold vitles in the house, try him on them once in a while, during scouridge season, and if he swallers them well, and sez he will take some more, he iz a man who, when blue Monday comes will wash well.

4. Don't marry a pheller who is alwaz a tellin how his mother duz things. It iz az hard tew suit these men as it iz tew wean a young one.

5. If a yung man ken beat you playing on a pianner, and kant hear a fish-horn playing in the street without turning a back summersett on account of the musick that iz in him, I say ship him; he might answer tew tend a babe, but if you set him to hoeing out garden, you will find that you have got tew do it yurself. A man whoze whole heft lies in musick (and not very hefty at that) ain't no better for a husband than seedlitz powder; but if he luvs to listen while yu sing sum gentle ballad yu will find him mellow and no soft. But don't marry ennybody for jist one virtew, enny quicker than you flop a man for jist one fault.

6. It iz one ov the most tuffest things for a female tew be an old maid successfully. A great menny haz tried it and made a bad job ov it. Everyboddy seems to look upon old maids jist az they do upon dried yarbs—in the garret, handy for sickness—and therefore, girls, it ain't a mistake that you should be willin to swop yurself oph with some trew phellow for a husband. The swop is a good one, but don't swop for enny man who is respekted jist because his father iz. You had better be an old maid for 4 thousand years, and then join the Shakers, than to buy repentance at this price. No woman ever made this trade who didn't git either a phool, a mean cuss, or a clown for a husband.

7. In digging down into this subject I find the diggin grows harder the further I git. It is mutch easier tew inform yu who not tew marry than who tew, for the reason thare iz more of them.

I don't think yu will follow mi advice if I give it, and therefore I will keep it, for I look upon advice az I do upon castor ile—a mean dose to give and a mean dose to take.

But I must say one thing, girls, or spile. If yu can find a bright-eyed, healthy and well-ballosted boy, who looks upon poverty as sassy as a child looks upon wealth—who had rather sit down on the curbstun in frunt ov the 5th Avenue Hotel and eat a ham sandwich than tew go inside and run in debt for hiz dinner and toothpie—one who is armed with that kind of pluck that

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

In speaking of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and the means which have been resorted to for the accomplishment of that object, the New York *Express* very truthfully says that hereafter when history records the manner of this enforced Fifteenth Amendment, to say nothing of its principle, Americans will blush for those who did the deed. To accomplish the end, States have been treated with contempt, the black man placed above the white man, suffrage denied the latter and given to the former, a penal system adopted disgraceful to Christian civilization, whole commonwealths handed over to military government, and systems of State and local power established, wholly inconsistent with republican government. In this way the Federal Constitution has been adopted, and we therefore feel warranted in saying that our countrymen hereafter will blush at the manner in which these innovations have been practiced. The compensation of negro suffrage, whatever be the results of such an innovation, we submit, will not pay for the assaults upon State rights and republican government.

Dissensions.

We regret the unfortunate controversy going on between our friends of the Charlotte *Democrat* and the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and we desire, if possible, to urge upon both to compromise all differences between them and to unite for the best interests of North Carolina. "The time has come "and the hour has struck," says Senators ROBBINS and MURPHY in their timely report upon the Convention bill, "when "men who love North Carolina more than "they love any party must strike hands "in token of concord, and stand shoulder "to shoulder. This is undoubtedly the "spirit of the people. Let us respond to "it, and show ourselves statesmen, and "not mere partisan bigots and fanatics." The editor of the *Sentinel* may not approve the course of the editor of the *Democrat*, nor the latter endorse that of the former, and we may not entirely approve both or neither, but if all are honest in their desires and efforts to rid North Carolina of the thieves and scoundrels who are rapidly dragging her to ruin, let us work together in harmony, bearing with each other's shortcoming and laboring for the good of the State. In the absence of all party organization, the Conservative papers of North Carolina have a duty to perform more important than ordinarily falls to the lot of public journalists. We cannot, therefore, afford to quarrel with each other. Let us work, each in the manner which seems best calculated to achieve the end we aim at, but let a spirit of fraternity and sympathy prevail among us, for we all labor for the common good of North Carolina. We will march shoulder to shoulder with our friend of the *Sentinel*, from whom we have politically differed in the past, as well as our friend of the *Democrat*, with whom we have agreed, to extricate the State from the mire of official depravity which is rapidly destroying our prosperity and future hopes. We are sure the object of both editors is to band together all good citizens in behalf of the welfare of North Carolina. If they differ as to the best manner of doing so, let them unite out of regard to the noble purpose they have in common, and discarding personal feelings, listen only to the piteous appeal which their State addresses to all true sons, native and adopted.

There is no person in North Carolina more wedded to his distinctive political opinions than are we. We believe we have made good every political theory which we have endorsed by open and positive action. We could not, if we so desired, hide any opinion which we entertain without reflecting upon our conduct in the past which would betray our designs by its very contradiction of the most honorable and conscientious efforts of our lives. Still, we stand ready to unite with any and all good citizens of North Carolina to drive from office and power the vandals who have wasted the substance of the State and brought discredit upon its fair name. We have no fear of compromising our political or personal integrity by uniting with honest men in behalf of our State, however much we may differ from them upon mere questions of policy or even of national politics. We want to save North Carolina first, without any compromise of principle, and then we can and will be bold enough in the enunciation of our national politics. We want to place pure, upright and trustworthy men in office, who are identified with the State, and will use the taxes for the promotion of the general welfare, and not for personal aggrandizement. We want a return to North Carolina customes, North Carolina honesty, North Carolina sympathies, North Carolina economy, in the administration of our State government. We want more of the *old* North Carolina intermingled with the *new*.

Upon such a platform all good men can and must unite. We must throw aside minor and personal differences. Each must make individual sacrifices if necessary. Forgetting all else, we must labor together for North Carolina.

THE objections to Revels, negro United States Senator elect from Mississippi, says the New York *World*, are that he is ineligible, a fraudulent person, and immoral. These two latter objections we dismiss as unworthy of consideration in this connection. As to his ineligibility, if ineligible he is so only because prior to the proclaimed adoption of what is known as the fourteenth amendment no negro was a citizen—or, in other words, the Dred Scott decision was of force. On this ground only can the honorable gemman be excluded; and, if that decision be now affirmed by a Radical Congress as of force so far as not abrogated by what is known as the fourteenth amendment, certain highly important legal consequences will follow. If we see no Revels in the Senate, that pure body will come to grief.

Bribery and Corruption.

A committee of Congress are engaged in investigating the sale of West Point Cadetships by Southern carpet-bag Congressmen. It appears from a Washington paper that the testimony already taken implicates the carpet-bagger from the Raleigh district, as well as a State Senator from Granville, in one of these nice little bargains and sales. In giving a list of some half dozen members of Congress engaged in this disreputable business, it says:

John T. Deweese, of North Carolina, who bargained for the sale of his army cadetship, but who finally traded it away to State Senator Lassiter, of that State, to prevent the latter from running against him for Congress, and to influence the passage of a railroad job before the North Carolina Legislature.

Poor Deweese! He had to pay the negro Harris a good round sum to withdraw from the canvass, and then to give away a cadetship to Senator Lassiter, by the sale of which he could have gotten back the money paid Harris, is paying dearly for his "blushing honors." But is there not a saving clause for Deweese in that "railroad job," the passage of which was mysteriously affected by the cadetship. Can't the *Sentinel* "investigate" this transaction, and let the people know all about it? Its full development would doubtless furnish as interesting a chapter of political history as the penitentiary land purchase and the sale of the Kildee property.

The Decline in American Commerce.

The report on the decline of American commerce submitted to Congress the other day, shows that from 1861 to 1866 our tonnage engaged in the foreign trade decreased from two million six hundred and forty-two thousand and six hundred tons to one million four hundred ninety two thousand and nine hundred and twenty-six tons, a loss of over forty-three per cent., while Great Britain in the same time gained nine hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and fifteen tons, or more than thirty per cent. The estimated value of the tonnage of the United States engaged in the foreign carrying trade in 1861 was one hundred and eight million three hundred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars; in 1869 the estimated value of the same tonnage was seventy million four hundred and eighty-eight thousand and nine hundred and forty-five dollars, with a net loss in yearly earnings of twelve million six hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and one dollars.—Since 1853 our exports have doubled, while the percentage carried in American vessels has fallen from sixty-seven per cent. to thirty four per-cent. To remedy this it is proposed to readmit vessels which sought the protection of a foreign flag during the war to American registry; to admit foreign built vessels to American registry free of duty, or on payment of a moderate tonnage duty; to allow a drawback on shipbuilding materials; to allow withdrawal of stores intended for consumption from bond; to exempt tonnage from all except Federal taxes, and to subsidize American steamship lines.

Crimes North and South.

A great deal of the tyrannical legislation towards the "resuscitated States" has been based upon the alledged disorders and crimes rife within their borders. The army has been used professedly to suppress these outrages, but really as emissaries in the interest of the Radical party. Now that further excuses are wanting in the final restoration of the "lately rebellious States" to the Union, Senator ABBOTT must perchance introduce a resolution looking to the establishment of a national police to further overawe voters and manipulate Southern elections to suit the wants of party.

The New York *Herald* publishes a full list of murders committed in the United States during the month of January, amounting in the aggregate to the alarming number of fifty-four. Of these *seven* only were committed in the "reconstructed States," two in Alabama, one in Florida, two in Louisiana, one in Mississippi and one in Georgia, as follows:

ALABAMA.

JAN. 3—MOBILE.—Nathaniel Meekim, teamster, shot and killed by James Atkinson while playing at cards in the saloon of the latter, 19 Barber street. After commiting the deed the murderer attempted to flee, but was stopped by several citizens, one of whom he mortally wounded before he was secured and lodged in jail.

JAN. 21—LEIGHTON.—Granville and William Pillow, nephews of General Gideon J. Pillow, of Mexican fame. Shot and killed in front of their farm-house door, near the above named village, by three men in masks, supposed to have been former slaves, but it was afterwards discovered that they were white men in disguise. They escaped.

LOUISIANA.

JAN. 9—NEW ORLEANS.—Robert Nixon, a cotton merchant, doing business at No. 11 Carondelet street, while leaving his store, late at night, was shot from behind and killed. His murderer was found afterwards in the person of Charles Kammack, a prominent citizen of the city, who is at present undergoing his trial.

JAN. 23—NEW ORLEANS.—Charles Horn was murdered on Dryades, while engaged in a firemen's fight. His murderer escaped detection until the night of January 31, when he was arresting confessed it to a companion while drunk. He is lodged in jail.

FLORIDA.

JAN. 31—KEY WEST.—Gonzalo Castanon, editor of the *Vos de Cuba*, Havana, who came to Key West to fight a duel with the editor of the *Republican* of that city, while engaged in an altercation with a number of Cuban refugees, at a hotel, opened fire with his pistol upon a party of them and was himself killed.

GEORGIA.

JAN. 28—SAVANNAH.—William Brandt, assistant assessor of internal revenue at the above named city, shot and killed by masked men at Station No. 8, on the Gulf road. The murderers fled.

MISSISSIPPI.

JAN. 7—COLUMBUS.—Charles Humphries, a negro, followed and killed John McDaniel at dusk, woile the latter was entering the above named town. He was tried and found guilty, and executed on the 9th inst.

We publish the list to show how many of these seven victims were killed because of their loyalty to the Government.

We hope just such a calendar will be kept each month, to give the lie to the prating hypocrits who are denouncing the people of the South for the base purpose of promoting their individual and party ends. By all means let us have the record.

Work Stopped on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

We regret to learn from a [illegible] ived from Anson county, a [illegible] ma-

tion gained from other private sources, that work has been stopped on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. Mr. Harvey, the contractor, gave the order for labor to cease Monday morning.

This is greatly to be deplored. We hope something will be done to push the road across the Pee Dee and on to Charlotte.

Too Late.

Now that the Legislature is about to adjourn and done all the mischief it can possibly do; after the lobbyists have made all the money they can, not because of returning honesty on the part of the majority of that body, but because the State Treasury is empty and its credit is gone; now that nothing can be made by cajoling the members, and the party may gain something by denouncing their shortcomings and crimes, we find Republican journals, even Littlefield's paper, pouring out the vials of their wrath upon the unfortunate and no longer useful members of the Legislature.

It strikes us as a little unfortunate for the reputation of that paper for unselfishness and consistency that the Raleigh *Standard* had no words of censure for the Legislature while that body was busy "ruining the credit of the State," while it was "forcing dishonor upon the people." So long as the owner of the *Standard* was lobbying railroad and penitentiary jobs through the Legislature and was corrupting the members with bribes and liquor, and growing rich by means of the public printing and binding, and by manipulating the bonds of the State, the members were "intelligent," "able," "dignified," and "patriotic." That paper was fond of giving the *personnel* of the leading Republicans of both Houses, and exhausted the vocabulary of newspaper compliments in extolling the merits of the members composing the Radical party.

Now, what a change! To be sure the credit of the State is gone, but the financial condition of the *Standard* has improved. It has a magnificent office, with every appurtenance belonging to a first-class newspaper. Its manager, the "nephew of his uncle," but a few months since a penniless bar-tender in this city, is the most magnificently dressed man we meet in Raleigh, driving the finest and fastest teams in that city.

To be sure want stares our people in the face and taxes are being multiplied beyond their ability to pay, and still the interest on our debt remains unpaid; our railroads langnish; our institutions of charity are impoverished. Yet Littlefield buys railroads in Florida, establishes lines of steamships across the Gulf of Mexico, and indulges in pious recreations by making liberal donations to churches.

The voice of the *Standard* might have been potential with its party friends in control of the Legislature in the "green leaf" of these rascalities and crimes, which have brught ruin upon the credit of the State and dishonor upon its citizens. But now, gloated with the favors of a corrupt Legislature, and secure in their possession, it is too late after the General Assembly have discarded the good offices of that paper, and withdrawn its almost exhausted and worthless patronage, and ordered the Executive proclamation against the proprietor to appear at the bar of justice or be treated as a convicted criminal—it is too late now for the ends of justice or the protection of the State, or even for the good of the Radical party, to denounce the members of the Legislature. The evil has been done—the record is made up. Those at least who have reaped the lion's share of the spoils should be careful not to be too bold in the denunciations of their corrupt but too generous patrons. Their zeal might be a little overdone, and their intentions questioned. Whoever may with propriety cast the first stone at the retiring Legislature, the *Standard* at least cannot do so.

But these remarks were only penned by way of introducing a double-leaded leader from the Raleigh *Standard* of the 22d inst., to show its ingratitude and let the people know what Radical friends think of each other. It gives a faithful picture of North Carolina Radicalism. Says the *Standard:*

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The course of the Legislature has been such that it has lost the confidence of the people of North Carolina. We have long known this, and have repeatedly warned it that the time would come when no party would be willing to sustain it. There are some good men in it to whom very much credit is due for the manner in which they have battled for the right. But their efforts have been unavailing. Bad and unscrupulous men have obtained a crowd of weak-minded members and now control the Legislature.

Its every act now directly injures the State.

Under pretence of benefiting the people, bills are passed which are antagonistic to the interests of the people.

It has ruined the credit of the State.

It has forced dishonor upon a people whose good name none have dared till now to traduce.

It has, led by men who care for nothing save their unworthy selves, passed laws which will render its name infamous forever and ever.

As a Republican paper the Standard can no longer by its silence seeming give support to such a body;

As a representative of the *people* of the Republican party it cannot support a body which has proven itself hostile to every principle of the Republican party;

As a North Carolina paper it cannot sustain a Legislature which is doing all in its power to ruin the people of North Carolina and to blacken her fair fame.

Hence we denounce this Legislature as unworthy the support of the Republican party, or of the support of any honest man irrespective of party.

We denounce it for having endeavored to force dishonor upon a State and a people who loathe the acts which are committed in their name.

We denounce a majority of its members as unfaithful to the trusts which they received from the people who so unfortunately elected them.

We refuse to recognize this Legislature as a Republican Legislature.

We refuse, in behalf of the Republican party in North Carolina, to be responsible for its deeds, for it is controlled by enemies of Republicanism, and the voices of true Republicans are unheeded.

Enough Republicans in the Legislature turned traitors to give the power into the hands of the Democrats. They have used that power, and have done everything possible to injure the people and to disgrace the State. In a few weeks more they intend to kick aside their miserable allies, and to proclaim that the deeds they themselves have done are a part of the record of the Republican party. It would be false; but falsehood is a "Democratic" virtue.

We repudiate these false Republicans now. We repudiate all the acts of themselves and their "Democratic" allies. We repudiate this Legislature as a body, although we sustain those of its members who have proven true to the principles of the Republican party and to the people who elected them.

The time for protests have passed—they have proved unavailing.

The time for *action* has come—let it be such as will prove the might of a betrayed and injured people.

We call upon the people of North Carolina to repudiate men so regardless of the welfare of the people and of the honor of the State.

We call upon the Republicans of North Carolina to repudiate men who have broken faith with those who put them in place, and who have proven false to every Republican principle.

Let the Republicans of every city, town and village hold meetings, in which they shall solemnly deny all sympathy or connection with the Legislature which now misrepresents the people of North Carolina.

Let them condemn the wanton waste of the people's money; the many weeks of useless wrangling; the stain brought upon the honor of North Carolina by the Legislature, that the world may know that the Republicans of North Carolina have no sympathy with the General Assembly whose deeds have for a time dishonored the State. Let us wash our hands of the men whom having betrayed us, the enemies of our party will soon seek back upon us.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 16.

Assassination of General St. John Liddell on Black River—Result of a Family Feud.

By the arrival of the New Orleans and Camden packet, St. Mary's, Captain T. C. Sweeny, at our levee last evening, the sad intelligence is brought us of the killing of General St. John Liddell, of Catahoula parish. General Liddell, it appears, was assassinated on board of the steamboat St. Mary's on Monday, the 14th inst., at the hour of two o'clock, while at dinner, the boat then being at Jones' Landing, on Black river.

He was killed by Colonel Charles Jones and his two sons, Cuthbert and William, of the same parish, between whom and the deceased there had existed a feud of long standing, which it is said had lately been renewed in some way, by the recent plantation sale, in connection with which Mr. Nixon, of our city, met his untimely death.

General Liddell was on his way from his plantation, near Trinity, to visit his daughter at West Baton Rouge. As the boat touched the bank at Garrett's Landing, one mile above Jones', on her way to New Orleans from Camden, and was taking on cotton, Cuthbert and William Jones, sons of Colonel Charles Jones, came on board, and said that their father was to get on the boat at his landing, as he was going to New Orleans with cotton. This came to General Liddell's ears, and he asked one of the clerks of the boat to let Jones know that he was on board, and that he had better not come on. This was told to the two young Jones, who went on shore and started for their home, about one mile below.

When the boat reached Jones' landing, Colonel Jones was seen on shore with his trunk ready and having some twenty bales of cotton to ship. The boat had considerable trouble to make her landing, and General Liddell, with Colonel Morrison and a Mr. Marbury, sat down at the officers' table and commenced to dine.—Colonel Jones came on board, and as he passed the table, going aft, he looked at the General, who laid down his knife and fork and rose in his seat. Colonel Morrison laid his hand on General Liddell's shoulder and said, "Stop, General."—When Colonel Jones had passed about ten or fifteen feet, he turned and fired directly at General Liddell, who fell, and whilst falling drew his revolver and fired at Jones, who again fired, the shot also apparently taking effect. The two sons each fired one or two shots. The ball from General Liddell's pistol missed its aim and lodged in the top of the cabin about twenty-five feet from where the General fell. General Liddell did not speak after he was shot, but died immediately.

Upon examination it was found that he had been struck three times, two of the balls entering very near the nipple of the left breast, and one in the neck.

There were four other bullet holes found in the wood-work near where he fell.—After the shooting Colonel Jones called on Colonel Morrison to arrest him; but it appears no actual steps to do so were taken by the gentleman named. Colonel Jones and his sons then went on shore, and the boat returned to the Liddell plantation with the body, where it was left in charge of Colonel Morrison.

From Mack, in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Rejected Pup—The President Learns that he is Worth $100—He Orders Dent to Interview a Colored Citizen.

Just as I was scratching my head for subjects of epistolary discourse, a friend came along, with a face full of smiles, and said he, "did you hear about that dog?" "What dog?" said I, thinking that perhaps another pointer, or perchance a terrier, had been sent to his Excellency. "Why, that same dog that was sent to the President from Cleveland." I replied that the last I heard of the unfortunate animal his fate hung suspended between Barnum and Bologna, and it was a question whether he should adorn a museum or be converted into sausages. But my friend immediately said that I was mistaken.

It was very true that the President had concluded at first not to receive that pointer, and had sent him summarily from the premises. But since then one of his confidential advisers, who was an experienced dog fancier, had called on him and set forth the praises of this Cleveland contribution in glowing terms—told him he was an imported animal, worth one hundred dollars, and that it was a great mistake not to accept him; furthermore, that the express charge of ten dollars was an error, all the costs of transportation having been prepaid in full.

The President's countenance was instantly overcharged with the gloom of a conscious blunder; he saw at a glance that he had acted hastily in not receiving the dog; and his first inquiry on recovering his self-possession was how he could retrieve that false step. The dog was now the property of a colored citizen, and the occupant of an inverted dry goods box in a back yard adjoining the White House grounds. The President directed Dent to proceed thither and negotiate, if possible, for the surrender of the animal on payment of costs.

But the colored citizen, who is said to be a very good judge of dogs, was not easily persuaded into this arrangement, and at last accounts he and Dent were discussing the matter in a very animated and excited style of language. But Dent was evidently getting the worst of it.

Disastrous Freshet in Maine—An Avalanche of Ice.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 20.

The freshet is the most destructive ever known on the Kennebec river. This morning the ice gave way here and passed to Hallowell, where it stopped and formed an immense ice-dam.

The water rose rapidly here to twenty-five feet above low-water mark. The ice soon gave way above the dam, and came down with a tremendous force, carrying away the bridge of the Portland and Kennebec railroad, five hundred feet long, at this place.

At Vassalboro' the railroad bridges over Seven-Mile brook and another small stream were crushed by ice. In this city the damage cannot be estimated. The water rose so rapidly that goods in the basements on the east side of Water street could not be removed.

The damage by the freshet here is immense. Many stores are undermined, basements filled with water, and stock destroyed. At Hallowell nearly the whole business portion of Water street is overflowed. In many stores the water is six feet deep on the street floor. Many merchants moved their goods away in boats, but the larger portion was destroyed.

Some one or two hundred dwellings in the lower part of the city were floated from their foundations and overturned, and many families rendered houseless.—Several new ice-houses which have lately been erected and partly filled were carried away. All the ice in the river for more than fifty miles above is here packed in a solid mass, forming an immense ice-dam.

Should the ice give way at Hallowell it would sweep all before it, and cause fearful destruction of property. The damage already done to the Portland and Kennebec railroad is estimated at $150,000.

Memorial Resolutions to the Late George Peabody—Speech of Governor Graham.

On the last day of the session of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund suitable resolutions of respect were adopted to the memory of the great philanthropist.

In seconding the resolution, ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina, spoke as follows:

Although funeral ceremonies and honors at the command of two great nations, with the cordial approbation of the people of both, have been already paid to the founder of this charity; and although, by yourself and others, the language of eulogy upon his great act of beneficence has been exhausted, yet, I beg to detain you a moment in seconding the resolutions of the committee reported by its venerable chairman. As the sole member of the Board who happens to be present from the vast region between the capital and the Rio Grande frontier—a region for the relief and assistance of whose inhabitants his last and greatest donation was made—I feel that silence would be an injustice approaching in criminality to a betrayal of my trust, and that the thousands of parents, and tens of thousands of children, not a few of them orphans, in this territory who are the objects of his bounty would feel that their voices had been suppressed in the general tribute of praise to his memory, and that they had no proper representatives in the Board of Trustees. In his name, and in their behalf, regretting the absence of our colleagues, Judge Bradford and Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, both, as I regret to learn, from ill health, I give my hearty consent to the declaration that for his well-ordered philanthropy and princely munficence George Peabody deserves to be ranked with heroes and sages, the inventors of useful arts and the founders of States—those benefactors of our species whose labors or contributions have signalized eras in the progress of mankind—and that his name and memory should be cherished among those of the great Americans who have given renown to their country and done good for its people. Assuming further to speak in their name, I thank the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, representing the sincere and generous feelings of the people of both countries, and the State and municipal authorities of Maine, in which his remains first reached the American shore, and of his native Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in which, by his patriotic direction, they were destined to final repose; as well as to you, sir, and the other members of this Board, who attended his final obsequies for the appropriate and imposing tributes of respect to his character which were paid in the long progress from Westminster Abbey to his native town, which furnishes his Mausoleum, and shall perpetuate his name. Such offerings do honor to the living as well as to the dead. They manifest the public and universal sense of his noble charities, and encourage others to do like good works. They tend, moreover, to curb the worse elements of our nature, and the promotion of peace and good will among men. And as in his death two great Powers, of common language and kindred blood, have found a common subject of mourning, and, as it were, voyaged abreast and marched hand in hand to his tomb, so let us trust that in the dispensations of Providence the lately warring sections of our country will be chastened of any passions and jealousies, and be joined in her bonds of peace and union by a common admiration of his example and gratitude for his beneficence in all future time. If the North shall indulge in commendable pride in the reflection that he was their countryman, the South will venerate him as their neighbor, benefactor and friend, who poured oil into the wound of desolating war, and provided for the moral and intellectual wants of their children in the day of impoverishment and affliction.

Life in South Carolina.

A correspondent from South Carolina to the New York World gives the following incident:

I must give you some idea of the dignified manner in which business is now occasionally done in our Legislature.—The other day a circus company visited Columbia. As is usual in other places, it paraded through the streets on the morning of the night fixed for the first performance. As the cavalcade approached the State House, where "the assembled wisdom of the State" were deliberating on the destiny of the republic, one of the grave and reverend seignors, one of our noble and approved good masters, hearing "the shrill trump, the spirit-stirring drum, the ear piercing fife," could not restrain himself, so rising in his place, addressed the speaker thus (as a reporter states):

"I say, de show is coming, I moves dis here resolution—dat dis honorable body moves to the *winder to see de show pass.*"

The motion was carried, of course, *nemine contradicente*, and the members of the Legislature of the proud State of South Carolina, with one consent, immediately moved to the windows "to see de show pass!" Such a burlesque on the name of the government as may daily be witnessed at this time in our State, the history of the world can produce no parallel to.

The impositions of our carpet-bag government exceed ordinary endurance.—What is to be the end I know not. Oppressed as the South is by agencies we cannot control, and saddened as we are by the memory of the past, how low we have fallen from our once high estate, we cannot look with a confident spirit from the present to the future.

It is indeed night—a dark night—with us; so rayless, look which way I will, I cannot discern in any direction the faintest gleam of the coming day. I believe the only hope remaining for the South—the down-trodden, insulted South—to escape from the potent influences of the political tinkering to which we are now so mercilessly subjected is by the triumph of the Democratic party. There must be a strong, united effort, then, at the next election, to achieve "a consummation so devoutly to be wished."

From the Seat of War.

The Yorkville Enquirer says: "We understand that Captain Farris, commanding the army of upper South Carolina, has divided his forces into three corps, stationed as follows: First corps remains at headquarters and guards the roads and byroads leading to Hullender's; Second corps pickets the North Carolina line, in the vicinity of Mrs. Hambrights; Third corps has invaded North Carolina and pickets the Shelby road. The entire army is in fine spirits and confident of being able to hold its position. We have heard that some of the citizens requested the company to disband, and that most of the enlisted were willing to do so, but on referring the matter to H. K. Roberts, Lieutenant and magistrate, he said the citizens must enter into bonds for $2,000 not to molest "loyal" persons, before the company could be disbanded.

Upon a tombstone appeared the following inscription: Here lies John Tug, snug as a bug in a rug. A wag seeing this, and a stone near by with no inscription, wrote—Here lies John Tugger, snugger than the other bugger.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Sale of Cadetships—"Honest" John Covode—Supreme Court Bench—Bureau of Internal Revenue—Conservatism of Republican Senators—Alas poor Sumner—Disentegration of the Radical Party—The Tariff—The National Exposition of 1871, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1870.

Dear Journal:—Before the Committee on military affairs, who are investigating the sale of cadetships by Radical Congressmen yesterday, a witness testified that he had negotiations with Mr. J. R. Cypher, a brother of the member from Louisiana, in reference to the purchase of his cadetships, but broke off negotiations on account of the high price asked for them. He subsequently bought them of Mr. Blackburn for $750 each. Butler's man Whittemore, of South Carolina, no doubt will be fixed. Colonel Capehart and Mr. A. Schreff, testified that he offered to sell his cadetship for $2,000, and another witness swears that he did sell it. Edward P. Brooker, of Prince George county, Maryland, testified to purchasing a cadetship from Jasper Blackburn, a member of the last Congress. Ex-Representative Pettis, of Pennsylvania, has been charged with selling a cadetship to the son of the Bishop of Titusville.—"Honest" John Covode, of Pennsylvania, is also charged with making merchandise of his appointments, but denies the story in the following words: "Kan it be possible that thare air ennybody sunk so lo as to charge me with sich a krime and air thare ennybody bace enuf to believe it.—My hole history is agin it." Pennsylvania is proud of honest John and his defence is all sufficient. If the committee will do their whole duty in the premises there will be some purging done in the House. General Slocum and General Morgan are on the committee and if there is an attempt at white-washing we will hear of it in a minority report.

William Strong was yesterday confirmed as associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The confirmation of J. P. Bradley, of New Jersey, was not acted on. It is thought he will be rejected. A motion is also pending to reconsider the vote of Judge Strong's confirmation.

The ways and means committee have determined to make the Bureau of Internal Revenue a department like that of Agriculture, Indian affairs, &c., instead of a department whose head would be entitled to a seat in the Cabinet, as was contemplated, and most devoutly wished by the great abvertising puffer and whiskey interest manipulator, Christopher Columbus Delano. The President will, no doubt, feel badly at not having his very distant relative Delano in his council to advise him how the more effectually to put the screws to the people in the matter of taxation.—Now that Christopher can't get into the Cabinet he must continue to protect the Ohio Whiskey ring so that he may "pop" into Senator Sherman's seat in the Senate, which project was to be abandoned in case he was made a Cabinet officer.

The meeting called by Senator Pomeroy and Representative Whittemore of Southern Senators and Representatives was preliminary to a move to perpetuate the control which the present Southern members have in the South and to prepare means for retaining themselves in office for years after the expiration of their terms. The whole thing was kept secret, but enough is known to state the object of the meeting. Has Pomeroy and his carpet-bag friends failed to see in the action of the Senators of his own party from the West and Middle States that there is a great change in the sentiments and feelings of their constituents? He certainly knows that the recent change of heart experienced by such men as Trumbull, Stewart, Conkling and others, as evidenced by their speeches, is not due to any other reason than to run on a line with their constituents. They yet vote with the malignants Sumner, Drake, &c., on the final questions, as in the Virginia and Mississippi bills, but a little time and that conservatism which now constrains them to liberal talk, if not to liberal action, will be potent enough to make them act as they speak, and in view of this fact I do not think that any grave outrage; and Pomeroy is famous for hatching vile things on the people of the South in the personal interest of the despicable carpet-bag crew, will receive the sanction of all the Radicals.

The sprightly "Morning News" of this city, a live, spicy sheet, and fully up to the wants of the times, asks "What indignity will not Mr. Sumner's brother Senators heap upon him next?" Long and repeated attacks have been made upon him for his assumptions in political affairs, to which he has replied. But now comes "the unkindest cut of all." Sumner, as everybody knows, lays claim to strict purism in the use of the English language; but the other day he let slip from his lips a word which the dictionaries know not of—"ridiculosity." Yesterday Mr. Schurz, perhaps without thinking of how deep a wound he was inflicting, in speaking of the International Exhibition, said it was "what the Senator from Massachusetts would call a monstrous *preposterocity*." O, Mr. Sumner! How will he defend himself now?" Would Senators have dared one year ago to sneer at, ridicule, defy, scarify, and arraign for falsity Senator Charles Sumner as they have done during the past two months? And not only have they attacked him, but also his theories and views, all this by his own party friends too. If the disentregration of the Radical party, which is as plain as the sun at noonday, is not sufficient to rouse the Democratic and Conservative men of the country from the lethargy into which they have fallen, why, it would take the horn of the Angel Gabriel to pierce their ears.

The fight over the tariff bill will be quite sharp. All kinds of delegations and committees are here from the different sections representing different interests and, of course, supplied with all the material necessary to convince members of the great calamity that would ensue if their particular interest was interfered with. The most persistent and powerful parties here are the iron men from Pennsylvania. Of course the interests of the people will suffer in this clashing of private interests.

The debate in the Senate on the National Exposition to be held here in 1871 was very spirited. Carl Schurz delivered a speech against the proposed exhibition that was in the estimation of Judge Sherman, of Ohio, so conclusive that he declined to add a single word to the admirable speech for fear of maring it. Mr. Sherman thought that they ought to charter the corporation and give fair notice that the United States would not be responsible in the event of a failure. The opponents of the bill contended that it must fail in the hands of the citizens of Washington without Government aid and once started the Government would be compelled, in order to save the national credit, to step in and carry it through.

The ground work of all manly character is veracity of the habit of truthfulness. That virtues lies at the foundation of everything said.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Legg: Bill to authorize J. A. Taylor to construct a bridge across Brunswick river; referred.

By Mr. Welker: Resolution declaratory of the sentiments of the General Assembly in reference to certain matters. Some of the provisions of these resolutions are as follows:

The General Assembly disavow all complicity in the destruction of the credit of the State, or in the misapplication of its securities.

They deprecate the fearful effects of all bitter and incendiary newspapers and public or private speeches.

The General Assembly endorses the Administration of President Grant.

The General Assembly accept the results of the war; support the present Constitution of the State, as *just, liberal and wise*—and pledge themselves to award and guarantee to the colored man every civil right, every privilege of education, and the same protection of equality before the law, which is awarded to the white man; that no act of theirs shall deprive him of these *justly acquired rights* that are confirmed to him by the reconstruction acts, and the amendment to the Constitution.

The General Assembly recommend to the people the selection and support of such men to office as are *now true to the Union*, and loyal to the Constitution, and, as will commend themselves to the judgment of patriotic and good men, who will give *character to the government, credit to its Legislature and inspire confidence in their integrity;* and to this purpose they invite the co-operation of all considerate and true men, so that those who love the "Old North State," who are "unselfish and patriotic" may stand together in her redemption and restoration.

The General Assembly *have in the present*, and will in the future, preserve a "liberal" and conciliatory policy, &c.

Mr. Welker moved to suspend the rules in order to put the resolution on its passage.

Mr. Love moved to amend the motion by taking up, also, his resolution of enquiry in reference to Engrossing Clerks, which prevailed and the rules were suspended.

Mr. Robbins moved to act on the resolutions *seriatim*, which was voted down.

Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, gave his reasons at length why he should vote against these resolutions. He deprecated and protested against the effort which was being made through these resolutions to coerce Senators to the endorsement of men and measures of which they cannot approve, by coupling them with measures and abstract propositions of which all good men necessarily approve.

There was one resolution without going into details which he could not endorse.—He was compelled under the vote of the Senate either to endorse the administration of General Grant or appear to oppose the common school system. He cared not for these futile attempts to misrepresent him. He would vote against the resolutions.

Mr. Smith of Wilkes said:

I did not expect that democratic Senators on this floor would support these resolutions, they can always find some objection to the best measures. They were not satisfied with opinions, but young men turn prophets; for one I do not regard their prophecies as of much importance, it is all a matter of party.

Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I think it comes with a bad grace from the Senator from Wilkes to accuse me of partizanship, when it is a notorious fact that he can see no subject in any other light, and as for his reference to my age, I will only say that gray hairs are not always a guaranty of wisdom, had it been, his party might have avoided many, many blunders that are daily contributing to its ruin. I will tell him an anecdote of an old negro employed on one occasion by a very penurious man to do a day's work for him. When the work was done the employer proposed to pay him with a drink of whiskey, assuring the darkey that it was sixteen years old. The drink offered was remarkably small, and the old negro, after swallowing, said to him, "Massa, how old did you say dat whiskey is?" "Sixteen years old sir." "Den, I gist got dis to say of him, dat he be werry small for he age."

Mr. Robbins said he desired to enter his protest on the journal against the action of the Senate in refusing to allow the resolutions to be considered and voted upon separately. On account of that action he should decline to vote on the resolutions at all, because he approved the greater portion of them and therefore could not vote nay, and he disapproved some points in them and therefore could not vote yea. Since, therefore, he was not allowed to vote his true sentiments by voting on each resolution separately, and a vote either yea or nay would fail to reflect his true position on them, he should decline to vote and he would state his position in full in his protest.

J. A. Hayman, colored, moved to amend the resolution endorsing the administration of President Grant, by including, "and that of Governor Holden," subsequently, at the suggestion of Senators, withdrew it.

Mr. Blythe offered the following amendment:

Provided, That nothing in these resolutions shall be so construed as to indicate our approval of all the features in our present State Constitution, nor pledge ourselves against any further efforts to revise it in a prudent and constitutional manner, subsequently, by request, withdrew it.

Mr. Cook moved to amend the sixth resolution: *Provided*, That nothing in the resolutions shall be construed as approving the action of the administration in relation to the struggling patriotic Cubans, subsequently, by request, withdrew it.

Messrs. Brogden, Shoffner and Welker followed in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Graham said:

I understand that these resolutions propose to endorse the administration of Gen. Grant. I do not know the necessity of this unless you think that he will be puzzled to offer any explanation of your conduct in repealing these acts making appropriations to Railroads. You are afraid that he will think you have been guilty of repudiation. I suppose you mean to say that your extravagant, reckless appropriations have brought you into adverse circumstances, and that you are apparently in opposition to his policy, but that at heart you are all right. The people require you to go back on your acts. I suppose that all those who have been appointed to office especially endorse that part of his administration, and those who are anxious for office will endorse any appointment of themselves hereafter made, and while you acknowledge that you are badly scattered here, you still renew your promise to march forward in the support of his administration with the firm and steady tread of a jackass to a bundle of oats. But do you think that Gen. Grant will believe you. I give him notice to look out for a repeal of these resolutions before you adjourn; to place no confidence in your promises of support. It makes very little difference whether you endorse Gen. Grant or not. The people of North Carolina do not endorse you, and will hold

you responsible for the useless waste of time consumed in this discussion.

Mr. Love said he should not hesitate a moment in voting against the resolutions. He regarded them as mere paper wads, not worth the time expended in writing them. They were introduced for party effect, but they rather overstepped the mark. There were some of the resolutions he was willing to endorse, but there were others he would not endorse, consequently he should vote against the whole batch, as he was not allowed to vote on them separately.

The seventh resolution has a clause pledging the General Assembly to "support the Constitution of the State as just, liberal and wise."

Mr. Beall moved to strike out all after the word State.

The previous question was called and sustained, and Mr. Beall's amendment was voted down by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Cherry, Graham, Jones of Mecklenburg, Long, Love, Martindale, Melchor, Murphy, Richardson, Robbins, Scott and Whitesides—14.

NAYS—Messrs Bellamy, Brogden, Barns, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, col., Forkner, Galloway, col., Hayes Harrington, Hyman, col., Hawkins, Jones of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Respass, Shoffner, Smith, Stephens, Welker, White and Winstead—3

The resolutions were adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Bellamy, Brogden, Barns, Cherry, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, col., Forkner, Galloway, col., Hayes; Harrington, Hyman, col., Hawkins, Jones of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Long, Martindale, Respass, Shoffner, Smith, Stephens, Welker, White and Winstead—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Graham, Jones of Mecklenburg Love, Melchor, Murphy, Scott, Whitesides and Wilson—10.

Mr. Love's resolution of enquiry in reference to engrossing clerks was then taken up.

Mr. Shoffner offered an amendment which the Chair ruled out of order.

Mr. Davis opposed the resolution, thought it would accomplish nothing, he was opposed to smelling Committees of every character and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Love said the Senator from Montgomery was disposed to ridicule, and treat these resolutions slightly, but he would assure the Senate that they were necessary, and if he were placed on the Committee he would show them where $2,000 had been drawn by one of those officers, (he would call no name) that the State had not received a snap of his finger for.

The motion to table was voted down.

Those who voted for it are Messrs Davis and Hyman, col.

Mr. Bellamy moved to amend the resolution by instructing the Committee to inquire and also report, what members of the General Assembly have charged and received, mileage for coming a roundabout way to the Legislature, which was unanimously adopted.

The resolution passed.

The Chair designated Messrs. Love and Davis as the Senate branch of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Martindale, the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the Williamston & Tarboro Railroad Co. to issue 1st mortgage bonds, was taken up and allowed to pass its second reading without discussion.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1870.

The bill (Senate) to repeal acts passed by the General Assembly sessions 1868-69, making appropriations to certain railroad companies.

The question recurred upon Mr. Malone's substitute, (published when the matter was last debated.)

Mr. Malone took the floor in support of the substitute, and spoke at some length. He characterized the original bill as a measure of bad faith, and one which would bring ruin and prostration upon the State.

Mr. Ingram favored the substitute, and opposed the original bill.

The following message was received from the Governor, which was read:

GENTLEMEN: I deem it my duty to invite your special attention to the necessities which exist for supplying funds to the Insane Asylum and to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

The supplies of provisions and clothing for the insance are nearly exhausted, and the Treasurer of the Asylum is without means for its support. It will be impracticable without speedy relief from the State Treasurer to provide for the wants of the patients.

There are now in the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind 170 pupils, all of whom are supported by the State.

The fiscal year of that Institution commenced on the 1st of July, 1869. Since that time the Treasurer of the Institution has received from the State Treasury only $8,718,50. The Institution is now in debt for supplies of food and clothing and other necessary expenses to the amount of $10,000. The State Treasury is not only empty, but is in debt to the Common School fund; and the State Treasury is, therefore, unable to meet the wants of these Institutions under existing appropriations. If speedy relief is not extended to the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, the Directors may be forced to suspend the operations of the Institution.

The Commissioners for the location and construction of the Penitentiary are also in need of funds. There are about 120 convicts in the Penitentiary, and it is believed it would be sound economy to increase the number to 200 and thus relieve the counties of the burden of keeping convicts in jail.

I earnestly recommend that your honorable body make adequate provision for the Insane Asylum, for the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind and for the Penitentiary.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
With great respect,
W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

The debate upon the bill repealing Railroad appropriations was resumed.

Mr. Sinclair took the floor in opposition to the substitute in support of the bill.

Mr. Jarvis occupied the floor in advocacy of the bill as it came from the Senate, and was opposed to all substitutes and amendments.

Mr. Seymour was in favor of the substitute and opposed the bill.

He moved to postpone the whole matter until next Tuesday morning. The yeas and nays were called and the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 35, nays 44.

Mr. Pou argued for some time in favor of the original bill.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, made a lengthy argument against the original bill.

He moved that the consideration of the matter under debate be postponed until Monday next.

Harris, of Wake, colored, favored the postponement.

Pending any definite action the House adjourned.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1870.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The following bills passed their third readings, viz:

Bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Robeson to issue bonds.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Tarboro, and other local bills.

Mr. Love moved that the Committee on Printing be authorized to have some blank rolls of the Senate printed.

Mr. Hayes desired to know where the Committee had had its printing done since the office of State Printer was abolished.

Mr. Welker (a member of the Committee) said they were having it done at Messrs. Nichols and Gormans job office, and they were doing the work 25 per cent. cheaper than it was done by the State Printer.

Mr. Hayes moved to amend the motion by instructing the Clerk of the Senate to have the printing done, which was voted down, and Mr. Love's motion was adopted.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1870.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Hayes: Bill to secure the holders of bonds issued by the State to the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company. Referred.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The following bills passed their third readings, to wit:

Bills authorizing the County Commissioners of Chowan, Perquimans, Burke, Onslow, Sampson and Richmond, to levy a special tax.

Bill to incorporate the town of Black Creek in the county of Wilson.

Bill to amend the Charter of the Louisburg Branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

Bill to incorporate the Reversion Manufacturing Company of the county of Richmond.

Bill to amend an act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Lumberton.

Bill to incorporate the Benevolent Sons of the county of Edgecombe [This bill was explained by Mr. Bellamy as being an act to incorporate a benevolent society of negroes, whose purpose it is to take proper care of their race who are too old to take care of themselves and also of orphan children who are too young to work.]

Messrs. Shoffner and Smith voted against its passage.

Bill in favor of Hugh B. Guthrie, late Sheriff of the county of Orange.

Mr. Graham moved that the name of Hugh B. Guthrie be stricken out of the bill and that of John Turner, the present Sheriff, be inserted. He did not know who introduced the bill in the other house. It was not done by the member from Orange. H. B. Guthrie was a defaulter to the State and county for the year 1867. The balance, $5,000, of the State tax for that year has been collected out of the property of one of his sureties, and a balance of the county tax has not been paid. To allow Guthrie to collect this money would be unjust to his sureties who have suffered so heavily. The present Sheriff has a good bond, and if the tax was collected by him it would be honestly accounted for.

Mr. Jones of Wake said he had known Col. Guthrie for several years. If he (Gurhrie) was a rascal or scoundrel he did not know it, and it was the first time he had ever heard such a charge made against him. He knew that there was a very wide political differnce between the Colonel and the Senator from Orange, and he also knew that Col. Guthrie had been persecuted for his political sentiments. The Ku-Klux had even surrounded his house, and on one occasion had taken a man out of his (Guthrie's) house and severely whipped him. He was opposed to acting upon the bill until the evidence on the other side could be obtained, or until Col. Guthrie could be heard from, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Saturday next.

Mr. Graham said he was free to admit that there was a very wide difference not only "politically" but "personally" between himself and Guthrie, and he was willing for the Senate to decide, (although a large majority of them differed with him politically) whether the insinuations of the Senator from Wake were just or true, that he was actuated by a partizan feeling in making the motion he had done. The remarks of the Senator in reference to what the Ku Klux had done was foreign to the subject under consideration and had nothing to do with it. The only question for the Senate to decide was whether they will allow a defaulter and a man who is under no bond to collect this tax or whether they will authorize John Turner, who has given a good bond, to make the collection, he had no personal interest in the matter, but he could not remain silent and see the taxes of his county go into the pocket of a defaulter. The motion to postpone should not prevail and he hoped the Senator from Wake would see the propriety of withdrawing it.

Wr. Welker said he agreed with the Senator from Orange, that if the former Sheriff, Mr. Guthrie, was under no bond that it would not be proper to entrust him with the collection of these taxes. He did not know much about Mr. Guthrie, but from what he had seen or heard of him he was free to confess he was not very favorably impressed.

Mr. Jones of Wake disclaimed any intention of casting improper reflections on the Senator from Orange and withdrew his motion to postpone and the amendment was adopted.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. French: A bill to incorporate the Real Estate and Loan Association. Referred.

By the same: A bill to incorporate the Planters' and Merchants' Railway Company. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill (Senate) to repeal acts of last session making appropriations to certain Railroads.

The question recurred upon the motion to refer to a special committee of three.

Mr. Malone moved to amend by referring to the Judiciary.

Mr. Jarvis withdrew his motion to refer to a special committee of three.

Mr. Welch renewed the motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee and make special order for Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Vest favored the reference.

Mr. Hodnett opposed it and advocated the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Ingram favored the motion.

Wm. Cawthorne opposed the reference.

Mr. Sinclair wanted to get at a direct vote on the original bill and have it passed without any amendment. He hoped the motion to refer would not prevail.

Mr. Candler argued against an immediate passage of the bill and favored the motion to refer.

Mr. Pou next occupied the floor in opposition to the reference and in support of the bill as it came from the Senate.

B. W. Morris, colored, was in favor of the reference and did not think that such an important measure as the bill under debate should be passed without due consideration.

Mr. Vest favored reference, and said he would not support the bill in its present shape.

Messrs. Smith, of Martin, and Harris, of Wake, colored, opposed any reference.

W. T. Hays, colored, favored it.

Isham Sweat, colored, moved to adjourn. Lost.

After some further discussion a vote was taken upon Mr. Welch's motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee and make special order for Tuesday, and was rejected by a vote of yeas 31, nays 46.

W. T. Hayes, colored, moved to adjourn Lost.

After a long debate upon numerous motions to postpone and refer, and numberless points of order, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report on or before Wednesday.

House then adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 21th, 1870.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. Cook, that he would introduce a bill to repeal the act appointing Inspectors for the city of Wilmington and to empower the Chamber of Commerce to regulate and control said inspection.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Hayes: Bill in relation to public printing and binding, was placed on the calendar. [This bill authorizes the Secretary of State to advertise and receive sealed proposals to do the work.]

On motion of Mr. Welker, the rules were suspended and his resolution relating to State printing and binding was taken up, and after some discussion passed in the following form:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing of both Houses of the General Assembly, be required to receive sealed proposals to be called for by the Committee on Printing, by advertisement one day in the daily papers of this city, to have the printing and binding done for the State until Jan. 1st, 1871, and report to the General Assembly on or before Feb. 25, 1870.

On motion the rules were suspended further and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed at once and sent to the House.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Consideration of the substitute entitled an act concerning elections and registration in the year 1870, was resumed, numerous amendments were suggested and created considerable discussion.

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1870.

Mr. Strudwick, the newly elected member from Orange appeared, and upon being qualified in the usual manner, took his seat.

Mr. Hodgin for the Committee on Finance, reported a Revenue bill; ordered to be printed and made special order for tomorrow at 1,1 o'clock.

Mr. Jarvis from the Judiciary Committee, presented a minority report, recommending the passage of the bill (Senate) repealing Railroad appropriations. The report was placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Jarvis moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate bill repealing acts passed at session of 1868-'69 making appropriations to certain Railroads.

Messrs. Moore of Chowan and French opposed the motion.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion was adopted by a vote of yeas 53, nays 29.

The question recurred upon Mr. French's motion that the minority report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending that the bill do pass, be not accepted.

Harris of Wake, col., moved to postpone the matter until Wednesday next.

Mr. Vest favored the motion to postpone.

Mr. Jarvis hoped the House would vote down all motions to postpone and pass the bill at once.

Messrs. French, Moore of Chowan, and Ingram favored postponement.

After some debate the motion to postpone was rejected by a vote of yeas 33, nays 42.

The question recurred upon Mr. French's motion, which was rejected by a vote of yeas 27, nays 40.

Mr. Jarvis said that the effect of this vote was to accept the minority report. He had no disposition to cut off debate, and if gentlemen had amendments they had better send them to the clerk's desk; at half-past 1 o'clock he would move the previous question.

The question recurred upon an amendment offered by Mr. Malone; lost by a vote of yeas 35, nays 43.

Harris of Wake moved to postpone until Wednesday at half-past 12 o'clock; rejected by a vote of yeas 33, nays 49.

Harris of Wake, col., moved to adjourn. Lost.

The same moved a postponement of the matter under consideration for ten minutes. Lost.

The question recurred successively upon several amendments offered by Mr. Moore of Chowan, all of which were voted down.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment excepting the Northwestern N. C. Railroad from the provisions of the bill. Lost.

The numberless amendments offered to the bill being voted down, the question recurred upon Mr. Malone's substitute, (published before.)

The yeas and nays being called the substitute was rejected by a vote of yeas 34, nays 41.

Mr. French offered a lengthy substitute, which was put to a vote and rejected, yeas 23, nays 46.

The question then recurred upon the bill on its second reading.

The yeas and nays were called and the following ballot resulted:

YEAS.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Banner, Barnes, Blair, Boddie, Carey, Cawthorn, Crawford, Ellis, Farrow, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Grier, Gunter, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hoffman, Horney, Humphres, Hudgings, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Mayo, McCanless, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Pearson, Renfrow, Robinson, Reynolds, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Smith, of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Sweat, Strudwick, Thompson, Wilkie, Williams, of Harnett—yeas 54.

NAYS—Messrs. Candler, Carson, Clayton, Eagles, Forkner, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Gilbert, Hayes, Hodgin, Ingram, Justus of Henderson, Laflin, Malone, Moring, Moore of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Painter, Price, Ragland, Siegrist, Simonds, Stilley, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Welch, White, Williamson, Wilson—20.

On motion the House adjourned.

NOTE—Mr. Welch said that he was as anxious as any member upon the floor to relieve the people of the State from the onerous debt which now rests upon them, but believing that the passage of this bill would bankrupt the contractors on the Western Division of the North Carolina Railroad, as well as many farmers who have furnished supplies to these contractors upon the faith of the acts passed by this General Assembly at its last session, I am obliged to vote no.

Pitt County.

This county is cursed of carpet-baggers; it had a carpet-bag Senator, Rich; a carpet-bag member, Prince Laflin; a carpet-bag Sheriff, John Foley; a carpet-bag Deputy Sheriff and Collector, one Thompson; Ed. Smith, carpet-bagger, is County Treasurer; Charles Smith, Ed's brother, is the carpet-bag Chairman of the Board of Commissioners; one Willard, a carpet-bagger from Massachusetts, is acting Register for his son-in-law, Dr. Jones, who is nominally the Register; Rev. C. C. Stilley is Holden's carpet-bag J. P. for this connty.

This pious scoundrel Stilley is son-in-law of old Hunnicutt, of Virginia. Recently he owned two stores, one grog shop, a newspaper and a hotel, and was acting Squire for Holden, and could find time to preach and act as U. S. Assessor. The Governor ought to send him assistance in the person of that pious man, Sinclair.

Let us see how Holden's carpet bag "cusses" have brought the people of Pitt to grief. John Foley is defaulter as Sheriff of Pitt. There is a judgment against him and his securities in Wake Court for $7,000; his securities are Laflin (the loud laughing), Rich and others. Execution was issued upon the judgment and the Coroner returned "nothing to be found to satisfy this execution over and above the homestead exemption."

Thompson came to Raleigh to make return of taxes to Treasurer Dave; he writes to a newspaper and tells the good people of Pitt he will not return to the county because he loaned Sheriff Foley a portion of the tax money for private use, and the Sheriff cannot or will not return it.—Thompson says he paid Ed. Smith, County Treasurer, $7,000 in county claims and $2,000 in cash. Ed. Smith says he received no money at all.

Thompson gave bond for $10,000, as Collector; he collected $25,000 but the carpet bag official, whose duty it was to keep the bond, says Thompson's bond disappeared from the safe about the time Thompson departed from the country.

The people of Pitt know nothing of their county expenses, except that they are enormous. Ed. Smith's brother, Charles, the Chairman of this Board of Commissioners, has not yet seen fit to make return and statement of county matters and finances.

If the people of Pitt will take Major Smith's phisic for the carpet-bag griefs which afflict them, they will soon recover. Major Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, turned off section masters and laborers on the Railroad who voted the Conservative ticket. If Pitt county had one man of Major Smith's determination, we think the carpet-baggers would soon be voted out of office. Rich, the late carpet-bag Senator, said he would feed no negro and give him the means of living, and then allow him to vote against the Republican party. It is a poor rule that don,t work both ways.

Oh the curse of this Holden, carpet-bag pestilence!—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

STATE NEWS.

SUPREME COURT—*Tuesday, Feb.* 22, 1870.—Court met according to adjournment.

Yesterday (Monday) evening opinions were delivered as follows:

By Pearson, C. J.: Calvert vs. William Warren—Error. Judgment reversed, and judgment for plaintiff on the case agreed.

Russ vs. High, Wake—Error. Decree below reversed.

Broadnax vs. Commissioners of Rockingham county—No error. Order in the Court below, vacating order of restraint, confirmed.

By Reade, J.: Hawshaw vs. Dobson, Burke—Error. Agreement of the parties to be carried out.

Allison vs. W. N. C. R. R. Co., Iredell—No error. Judgment affirmed.

Johnson vs. Howell, Davie—Account to be reformed and interest struck out, and the commissions must be confined to the actual receipts and disbursements; other exceptions overruled.

By Rodman; J.: Hunt vs. Snead, Granville—Error. Judgment reversed. Complaint below dismissed.

Walton vs. McKesson, Burke—No error. Judgment affirmed.

McConnell vs. McConnell, Iredell—Judgment reversed. *Venire de novo.*

By Dick, J.: Laws vs. Rycrolt, Wake—No error. Judgment affirmed.

Hunt vs. Sneed, Granville—No error. Judgment affirmed.

Gifford vs. Betts, Mecklenburg—No error. Judgment affirmed.

By Settle, J.: State vs. McAfee, Burke—Error. *Venire de novo.*

Warren vs. Brown, Wilkes—Judgment for defendant.

State vs. Jack Josey, Halifax—Error.—*Venire de novo.*

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

KICKED BY HIS OWN JACK.—A Republican Senator after reading the Standard's denunciation of the Legislature yesterday, is reported as saying it was "d—d hard for a man to buy a Jackass. build a stable to put him in, feed, rub and curry him and then to be kicked by him. (We suppose the animal kicked because the *feed* was cut off.)—Ral. *Sentinel.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE COUNTY POORHOUSE. About eleven o'clock Sunday morning, the county poorhouse, two miles from the city, was discovered to be on fire. No assistance being on hand, the flames spread rapidly and before the alarm reached town the building was completely enveloped and was soon a smouldering ruin.

At the time of the fire the building contained thirty-three inmates, subsisting upon the charity of the county. These poor creatures are of every age and condition of poverty. Temporary buildings have been devoted to their shelter and arrrangements have been made to render them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

The fire is supposed to be the work of accident. It entails a loss of about $2,500 upon the county.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

THE CULTIVATION OF TEA.—Our State exchanges are somewhat excited over the cultivation of tea in North Carolina. We think that there is no doubt that it can be raised successfully with the proper care. There is scarcely a plant that grows from Maine to Texas that the climate of North Carolina will not produce. A friend of ours residing in Bladen county has carefully preserved and forwarded the growth of tea plants for several years. The establishment of a company to undertake the growth and culture of tea might yet prove a profitable enterprise in our State.

The following is an extract from a private Letter written by the Proprietors of the Plantation Bitters:

"We had no conception of the wide-spread suffering which exists, or of the almost infallible cures produced by the PLANTATION BITTERS, when we first commenced offering them for sale, We now find that every house has a weak child, an ailing parent, or debilitated aged member, who needs this tonic. Our Laboratory has grown from a single room to an immense building, and our sales from a few bottles to many hundred dozen per day, and we are glad to know that they have done you so much good.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.
feb 24 127—

GUANO.

THE AMMONIATED STAR SOLUBLE PHOSphate Manufactured in Baltimore, Md., the well known

NAVASSA GUANO

being the basis. We are Agents for the above valuable Fertilizer and are now offering it for sale at the low price of

$55 PER TON, CASH, or $68 PER TON

Payable 1st November, 1870, well secured with city acceptances or crop liens.

This is

$10 LESS

Than any other Fertilizer of the same standing. We can furnish certificates of its Chemical Analysis by Dr. G. A. Leibig, of Baltimore, and Thomas Antisell, M. D., of the Agricultural Department, Washington.

VICK & MEBANE,
Sole Agents for North Carolina.
feb 5 111—

WELL-PLACED LOVE.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, ON THE HAPpiness of well-placed affection, in early life, and the propriety of early Marriage, as a protection against the fearful abuses and social evils of the day. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.
jan 28 51&104-3mch

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

SENATE.—The proceedings of the Senate are unimportant.

HOUSE.—Four members from Mississippi were seated.

The consideration of affairs in Utah was then taken up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Reconstruction Committee have agreed to report a bill for the readmission of Georgia precisely like that for Mississippi.

Previous to signing the Mississippi bill the President accepted General Ames' resignation.

Secretary Fisk has advices that Mr. Burlingame died at St. Petersburg at eleven o'clock to-day.

From Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.

The Republican State Convention met here this afternoon.

General Thomas M. Brown, of Randolph county, was elected permanent chairman, with one Vice President from each Congressional District.

Rev. W. F. Malone, colored, of New Albany, was elected Vice President from the State at large, and was conducted to the platform amid the deafening cheers of the delegates.

There are two colored delegates from Wayne and three from Floyd county.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.

A report was lately set afloat here by an American that Captain Frank Leb, of the Fishing Smack Fulton, had held the assassin of Castenon to escape from Key West, and had landed Col. Tinker in Cuba on the arrival of his vessel. This morning forty men put off in a boat, and rowing to the smack called for the Captain and threatened his life. The latter, becoming alarmed, took refuge on board the British war vessel Eclipse. The men in the boat, finding that the Captain had disappeared, all returned to shore, without molesting the crew of the schooner. Through the efforts of the new Consul, General Reed is, they have since been arrested, and the Government has sent a guard to protect the Fulton.

General Zunere has arrived here from Puerto Principe.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.

SENATE.—The Committee on Military and Naval Affairs was intructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing West Point and the naval schools, and the assignment of suitable persons to the colleges throughout the country to teach the art of war.

The admission of Mississippi was then provoked, upon which there was a long debate.

The colored Senator, Revels was on the floor.

The question turned upon the legitimacy of credentials, but no objection so far has been made on account of color.

The credentials were favorably received, and the question at adjournment was upon its reference to the Judiciary. Republicans manifest no disposition to refer them, and Revel's admission is only a question of a few hours.

No executive session to-day.

HOUSE.—The death of Mr. Burlingame was announced.

Utah was discussed.

Appropriations were considered, and an amendment was adopted allowing females to act as assistant examiners of patents.

Whittemore's case was resumed. He made a strong appeal under oath for further time.

Butler, disavowing any intention to vote on the question, spoke as attorney for Whittemore.

A motion to grant him twenty days was defeated.

On a vote granting indefinite time, it was defeated by 155 to 39

The previous question on expulsion was ordered.

This gave Logan an hour, which he yielded to Whittemore for further defense.

The vote on the direct question will be taken to-morrow.

Adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts from revenue to-day amounted to $219,000.

Balance in the Treasury one hundred and two millions gold, and eight and a half millions currency.

One thousand barrels of whiskey was seized at Buffalo, New York, on account of being illegally stamped.

The Senate will concur in the House amendments to the disability bill.

There was an immense crowd of spectators at the House to-day.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Noon.

Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 108¾; short, 109¾. Gold 116¾. Five-twenties of Sixty-two, ex-coupons, 114¼. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 55½; new, 48¾. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 62; new, 65. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, new, 65¼; old, 72½. Levee sixes, 71; eights, 81. Alabama eights, 94; fives, 62. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 82; sevens, 92. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 45¾; new, 23¾. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 87; new 81.

Flour favors buyers Wheat dull and 1 cent lower. Corn quiet and steady. Mess pork heavy at $26 50. Lard heavyat 15 cents. Cotton lower —sales to-day at 28½ cents. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 47½ cents ₱ gallon. Rosin drooping—strained $2 50 ₱ bbl. Freights dull.

Occupational Ailments.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible but powerful stimulant needs a medical invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutenizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather surcharged—with the fluid extracts of sanatous roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopœia has its tinctures, but what are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alterative and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters, nor are these the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood depurent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notorious, and when to this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the mephitic vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. To enable the system to bear up even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand desideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength-sustaining, health-protecting agent has no rival either among officinal or advertised medicines.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	35 @	36	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each			
2nd hand	2 00 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	18½@	20	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	35 @	40	
Laguayra	25 @	28	
Rio	18½@	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	21 @	22	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	23	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	22 @	24	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	26½@	27	
Double Ane'r	27 @	00	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	1 25 @	1 30	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 00 @	2 15	
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	27 00 @	28 00	
No. 2	22 00 @	23 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	6 50	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	6 00 @	10 00	
Superfine	5 25 @	5 50	
Fine	5 00 @	5 50	
Ex. Super	5 50 @	6 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	9 50 @	10 00	
Superfine	9 00 @	9 25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	30	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	95 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 10 @	1 20	
Oats	75 @	85	
Peas, Cow	1 40 @	1 50	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	0 00	
Carolina	7½@	8	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	16 @	16½	
Hog, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @	1 50	
Northern	1 15 @	1 30	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₱ ton	125 00@	130 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 35 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
F'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 65	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	45 @	47	
do bbls	50 @	52½	
Sugar house	60 @	37½	
do bbls	38 @	40	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00 @	2 80	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 80	
Hard	0 00 @	1 65	
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	2 00	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 00 @	4 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 65 @	1 80	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 65	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal	43½@	44	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	1 50 @	1 80	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	90 @	1 00	
Irish, ₱ bbl	3 00 @	4 00	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon			
Hams	20 @	21	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	16 @	17	
Hog round	18 @	19	
Western Bacon			
Hams	17 @	21	
Middlings	17 @	18½	
Shoulders	14 @	15	
Lard, N. C	20 @	21	
do North'rn	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C	25 @	30	
do North'rn	35 @	42	
Cheese	16 @	20	
Pork, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	29 00 @	29 50	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	27 00 @	28 00	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush	1 75 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	1 50	
from store	1 60 @	1 65	
American	1 50 @	1 55	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	14 @	15	
Porto Rico	13 @	14	
C	14½@	14½	
B	15 @	15½	
A	15 @	16	
Crushed	16½@	17	
SODA, ₱ lb.,			
Northern	6½@	10	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½@	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	00 00 @	12 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill Fair	7 00 @	8 50	
Mill, inferior to			
ord	4 00 @	5 00	
TALLOW, D	10 @	11	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, February 24th, 1870.

TURPENTINE—The market for this article ruled during Friday and Saturday at quotations given in our last, but on Monday the price declined 5 @10 cents, and on Tuesday further declined, closing with sales at $2 80 for soft

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

North Carolina Railroad.

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad have declared an annual dividend of six per cent, three per cent payable on first day of April 1870, and three per cent payable on first day of July 1870.

Wilmington's Material Interests.

There are two matters of vital importance to the welfare of Wilmington to which the Board of Aldermen are devoting some attention, for which they deserve the thanks of our people. And we believe we see in the energy and practical manner with which they are being pushed forward the influence of the Mayor himself. We refer to their action in regard to the improvement of our Bar and Harbor, and the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the causes which have worked the injuries to the channels at the mouth of the river to be able to form an intelligent opinion as to the efficacy of the remedies which scientific men propose to apply to them, and which our Board of Aldermen are now attempting to put into practice through the aid of Congress. We are doubtful of the permanent value of any improvements which do not look to the closing of New Inlet, but we are glad to believe that experiments are likely to be tried, founded upon a theory which has the approval of the officers who have lately examined our bars, as well as the hearty endorsement of citizens of scientific accomplishments who have much experience in such matters and have given this subject some attention, So long as our port is closed to vessels of larger tonnage, Wilmington can only be a point of reshipment for New York and Baltimore, and her Railroads may reach out Westward, even to the Valley of the Mississippi, without bringing that prosperity and wealth which our position and importance entitle us to. We are sure the North Carolina delegation in Congress, more especially our immediate Senator and Representative, will use every energy to procure the necessary appropriation to make the experiment indicated by the Engineers who have recently examined into the matter.

We have frequently called attention to the importance of the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. We have endeavored to arouse our citizens to its overwhelming importance, and we are heartily glad that our city government has at last awaked to their duty in the matter. We begin to feel as if our Mayor and Board of Aldermen were conscious that the interests of Wilmington were matters of concern to them. The Board have not only taken official cognizance of the pending legislation in regard to this road, but the Mayor has been to Raleigh to urge upon the members of the Legislature the necessity of doing something to advance this great work. In this action he shows an appreciation not only of the importance of the road to Wilmington, but, what is rarer in these days, of his obligations as the chief officer of the city.

The bill now before the Legislature proposes to complete the road by an exchange of securities with the State, giving the "special tax" bonds issued in its behalf for first mortgage bonds of the road, now in the Treasury of the State to secure the payment of interest upon the old bonds of the State issued in aid of this road. The earnings of the road are now sufficiently ample to pay its expenses and meet this interest promptly, so that the State would incur no risk on this account. It is thought that with these five hundred thousand bonds, with six hundred thousand held in New York as collateral security for a debt of two hundred thousand dollars, iron sufficient to lay the track to Charlotte could be purchased, and the grading be done by issuing second mortgage bonds, by permission of the Legislature.

We do not know how this scheme would work. The State, at least, ought not to complain, or refuse to grant such legislation, for if we have any objection to urge it is that it gives the State too much interest for the aid rendered, and to that extent "waters" the stock beyond the possibility of the stockholders ever realizing upon their investment, however successful may be the operations of the road.

The better plan would be for the State to undo all legislation in regard to this road, and either take stock to the amount of money realized to the Company by the sale of the one million of dollars of special tax bonds, or hold it as debt due by the Company to the State, and permit the road to stand upon its own credit.—We are satisfied that the means would be forthcoming to finish it.

We are glad, however, to see the interest manifested in the subject by our city authorities, and we urge upon the members of the Legislature the serious consideration of the subject. The completion of this road is too vital to our welfare not to call forth every effort upon our part to urge it forward. We feel warranted in believing, from the energy and good common sense with which Mayor MARTIN has inaugurated this movement, that he will work faithfully to the end. Wilmington's future is more bound up with the fate of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad than all her other works of internal improvement. Its vast importance demands its early completion.

IF we thought all our subscribers would read the report of Senators ROBBINS and MURPHY upon the Convention bill we would not think it necessary to call attention to the startling array of facts and figures which it presents, much less apologize for the space which it occupies, and to which we surrender several of our columns this morning. It should be read by every citizen of the State. Calm and dispassionate in language, simple and explicit in its statements, accurate and forcible in its review of the evils under which we suffer, this report presents at one view the causes of our present troubles and the remedy therefor. After the perusal of this paper we cannot understand how any man who loves his State better than his party and who is not leagued with plunderers and thieves, who are robbing our Treasury, can refuse to vote against the men and the party who have saddled us with these evils, or who can decline to permit the people an opportunity as provided by law, to undo the mischief fastened upon them at a time when they had not the will or the power to help themselves; at a time when men dared not think for themselves, trembling with fear for their lives and property.—What man in North Carolina who has one spark of respect left for the State, of whatever party or color, who would not prefer to see a return to old North Carolina laws and customs under which the State had grown great and honored, modified by such changes as the results of the war have made necessary, and conforming even to every law and behest of Congress, however harsh and illegal.

It is absolutely necessary for honest men of some party to get possession of our State government, and that fundamental changes looking to the more economical administration of affairs shall be made, or our citizens, without regard to race or party, will soon be involved in common ruin and disgrace. North Carolina's credit and honor cannot long survive the continued ascendancy of the men who now have both in charge. Not merely our welfare demands a change, but our safety as a people requires it.

We ask again a careful reading of the report and its preservation as a matter of reference for the future.

North Carolina's Financial Condition.

The financial affairs of North Carolina are rapidly approaching a crisis. Beyond doubt the taxes of our people must be *very largely increased* over the last assessment or the ordinary expenses of the State government cannot be provided for, much less the interest on the public debt be paid. It seems to us of minor importance what legislation is taken upon the question by the present General Assembly. Repealing the acts of the previous session making appropriations to certain railroads will do little good in relieving the people. Legislation cannot recall the bonds which have been gambled away; which have been misapplied and stolen, or used to corrupt the Legislature. No promises by this Legislature can restore the lost credit or brighten the tarnished honor of North Carolina.

The question which should control the action of the Legislature is the amount of taxes the people are able to pay in their present condition, and the honest and economical expenditure of these taxes for the support and the best interests of the State government. If profligate and corrupt extravagancies are not discontinued, and injudicious and impossible attempts are made to tax the people beyond their ability to pay, repudiation will be forced upon us whether we will or not. The people of North Carolina are being taught repudiation by the villainies and extravagancies of their officials. If the State cannot pay the interest on her debt, why attempt to force its collection? Our people are neither responsible for the amount of their indebtedness, the manner in which it was incurred, nor for the loss of credit and general depression, which make it impossible for them to provide for the payment of the interest thereon.

Against the vote and protest of the tax payers of North Carolina the present State Government was forced upon them by the power of the bayonet. The people of the North dictated to us our laws, furnishes us with our legislators and financiers.—Having confidence in their own work and creatures they bought these bonds, or won them at the card table, or picked them up here and there by fair means and foul, until nineteen-twentieths of them are held by those who are in a great degree responsible for their existence. Does justice require that the tax-payers of North Carolina shall be ruined to pay interest upon these bonds held by the guilty confederates of Littlefield & Co., who share in the proceeds of their crimes or purchased them at ten to twenty-five cents on the dollar?

A few of these bonds are held by innocent purchasers, bought at fair rates, and those, at least, sold on account of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, honestly expended for the benefit of the Company. We could not advocate any measure breaking faith with these innocent holders. But is it true that Mr. A. J. Jones gambled away bonds issued in aid of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad? and if so, ought the people of North Carolina to be taxed to pay them? Did Littlefield use North Carolina bonds or the proceeds of their sale in his corrupt Florida transactions, in his gifts to churches, in establishing lines of steamships across the Gulf of Mexico? and if so, must our people foot the bill? Even if they were able, neither justice nor good morals require it.

We will, we must, pay our just debts. But our creditors must bear with us. We are in no way responsible for our extravagant system of government, our corrupt officials. Our debt has increased beyond our present ability to meet, not by our consent, but against our protest, forced upon us by legislation conceived in hatred and corruption and rendered irresistible by the military power of the General Government itself. If our people are now let alone they will undo at the ballot box many of the evils under which they suffer, and will rid themselves of the thievish crew which now mans the vessel and under laws in harmony with their condition, and officers in sympathy with their wants, will yet bring the ship of State safely into the port of security and prosperity.

If you would find a great many faults be on the look out. If you would find them in still greater abundance, be on the look-in.

I had rather not take a horn with you said the toper to the mad bull; but the bull treated him to two, and the toper got quite high.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Report of Senators Robbins and Murphy on the Convention Bill.

To the Senate of North Carolina:

The undersigned, members of the special committee to whom was referred the Senate bill entitled "An Act to provide for calling a convention of the people of North Carolina," would respectfully recommend a favorable consideration of said bill by the General Assembly. A notice of some of the reasons, therefore, will not be deemed inappropriate.

The circumstances under which our present State Constitution was formed and adopted were such that serious errors and imperfections were almost unavoidable. It was in a time of change and revolution, of social and political chaos, of conflicting interests and opinions, and of general depression and demoralization. Troublesome questions respecting our Federal relations and the rights of the races—questions now settled—then convulsed the public mind. The situation was peculiarly unfavorable to the exercise of that sober wisdom so needful in framing a permanent organic law for a great State.

Our changed social condition, as well as the requirements of Congress, make it obligatory on us to alter and remodel some of our old forms, admit new ideas, infuse a new spirit, and somewhat modify our ancient customs and usages. This fact we all recognize; and all would have been satisfactory if the framers of our new system had simply made such changes in our old polity as were necessitated by our social revolution and by the enactments of Congress. Then the sturdy old North Carolina character and individuality would have been preserved, and being reinvigorated, refreshed and made alive, would have begun a noble development under new auspices.

But the spirit of innovation carried our Constitution makers far beyond the necessities of the time and the wishes and requirements of the Federal authorities.—Instead of pruning off dead branches and grafting fresh scions on, they uprooted the tree and planted another in its place. Instead of modifying our system they destroyed it, and imported a wholly novel one. Our present system is not native and indigenous; it is exotic. It is not the product of the staid, sober, sterling North Carolina mind; it is the invention of experimenters not well acquainted with the genius of our people. Under it we shall never develop, as we ought to do, into a grand, vigorous, new North Carolina, but into an awkward caricature and feeble imitation of other State models. Our growth, like that of a transplanted tree, will be unhealthy, ungraceful and unfruitful.

A very large portion of our citizens who voted to ratify our present Constitution, did not approve many of its prominent features. But we were in a disagreeable and anomalous position. A restoration of the State to the Union, and relief from the yoke of military government were ardently longed for. These happy results were expected to follow a ratification of the Constitution; so, shutting their eyes to its faults, stopping their ears to objections, and preferring *any* form of civil government to military, the majority voted to ratify it, with the general expectation and intention of having it amended soon. The necessity of its amendment is now apparent to a very great majority of the people without respect to party or race.—They desire a Constitution more in conformity with their circumstances and their true spirit and character. The people of North Carolina have always been distinguished for the simplicity of their tastes, their frugality and economy, their honesty and integrity, their scorn of empty pretention, and their sturdy independence.—They ought to have a system of internal government in accord with these characteristics; and this they will have, if they are permitted to come together and make a government for themselves, the true type and embodiment of their own genius, instead of having a government made for them.

It is due our people to declare, and important for our fellow-citizens of the whole Union to understand, that the desire to amend our Constitution proceeds from no purpose or design to annul or abolish those of its features which guarantee the inviolability of the Union, the equal rights of the races, or any of the other legitimate results of the recent war, as embodied in the Congressional plan of reconstruction. All these are regarded here as settled questions. The purpose is only to make such amendments as will secure to the State a system of internal administration that will be simpler, cheaper, more suitable to our situation, and more efficient in promoting the public peace, dispensing public justice, and advancing the material interests of the State.

The grandest mistake in our existing Constitution, and that which, of itself, would warrant the call of a Convention to remedy it, is the change it has made in our Judicial system. An efficient method for dealing out cheap and impartial justice is the very soul of a government. This we once had in North Carolina. But that splendid temple in which such men as Gaston and Ruffin ministered as high priests, is in ruins. The people remember and long for it again, like the captive Jews longed for their ruined sanctuary. Shall it not be rebuilt? From all the land comes up the response, it shall!

Our present Judicial system is a servile copy of that of New York, a State less like ours than almost any other in the Union. New York is densely populated, North Carolina sparsely. New York is full of large towns and cities, and her people are extensively engaged in commercial and maritime pursuits. North Carolina is an agricultural State, with a rural people.—The New York system was devised upon a model deemed suitable to a dense, commercial community; and yet it is well known that it was adopted there through an innovating freak of the Legislature of 1848, without consulting the people, who, if they had understood its true character before it was fixed upon them, would probably have frowned upon it. Many alterations have been found needful in it there; still there is great dissatisfaction with it, and the desire for its total abolishment and a return to the old ways, is becoming very general. This costly, cumbersome, impracticable system, which New York is seeking to cast off, has been imported into North Carolina, where it is ten fold more insuitable, and where it is already regarded, by nearly everybody, as little short of a public nuisance.

The "Code of Civil Procedure" and kindred inventions, which we have borrowed from New York, inaugurate a complete revolution in the system of practice and proceeding in Courts, superseding the old common law methods. Instead of improving the old system, as has been so successfully done in England since 1834, the New York innovators in 1848 destroyed it entirely and introduced this novelty. Some other States, and finally North Carolina, followed the rash example. Upon the workings of this "Code" in New York, an able treatise was published two years ago, by W. H. Greene, of Buffalo, to which inquirers are referred for a full description of the enormous confusion which has resulted from it. It would have been abolished there long since but for the fact that the great increase of fees and charges under it has interested so many officials in its perpetuation. This is a strong reason why we should abolish it at once, before it becomes a fixture here through its very evils in opening up avenues to peculation and extortion.

Upon this important subject of the folly of casting aside the common law forms and substituting novel "Codes" like this, the Supreme Court of the United States has often spoken in strong terms. It is inconvenient to make extensive quotations from its reports; but the Senate will pardon an extract from the opinion of that Court in the case of McFaul vs. Ramsey (20 Howard, 523,) a case coming up from Iowa, a State which has a "Code" very much like our new one. The Supreme Court says:

"The Common law which wisely commits the decision of questions of law to a Court supposed to be learned in law, and the decision of questions of fact to a jury, necessarily requires that the controversy, before being submitted to the tribunal having jurisdiction of it should be reduced to one or more integral propositions of law or fact; hence it is necessary that the parties should frame their allegations to support respectively the demand or the defence, into certain writings called pleadings. * * * The end proposed is to bring the matter of litigation to one or more points, simple and unambiguous. At one time the excessive accuracy required the subtlety of distinctions, * * * and the introdution of cumbrous forms, * * * had brought the system of special pleadings into disrepute. * * * But in modern times it has been trimmed of its excrescences, and the pleadings in every form of common law action have been reduced to simple, clear, unambiguous forms. * * * This system, matured by the wisdom of ages, founded on principles of truth and sound reason, has been ruthlessly abolished in many of our States, who have rashly substituted in its place *the suggestions of sciolists, who invent Codes and systems of pleadings to order.* But this attempt to abolish all species, and establish a single genus, is found to be beyond the power of legislative omnipotence. They cannot compel the mind not to distinguish between things that differ. The distinction between two forms of action for two different wrongs, requiring different remedies, lies in the nature of things; it is absolutely inseparable from the correct administration of justice in common law Courts.

"The result of these *experiments* * * * has been to destroy the certainty and simplicity of all pleadings, and introduce on record an endless wrangle in writing, perplexing to the Court, delaying and impeding the administration of justice. In the case of Randon vs. Toby, (11 Howard, 517), * * * a simple action on a promissory note, the pleadings of which, according to common law forms, would not have occupied a page, they were extended to over twenty pages, requiring a two years' wrangle * * * before an issue could be formed. * * * In the case of Bennett vs. Butterworth, (11 Howard, 667), * * * the Court was unable to discover from the pleadings the nature of the action or of the remedy sought. It might, with equal probability be called an action of debt, or detinue, or replevin, or trover, or trespass, or a bill in chancery. The jury and the Court below seemed to have labored under the same perplexity, as the *verdict* was for $1,200, and the judgment was for four negroes. * * * This Court has endeavored to impress the minds of the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, with the impropriety of pemitting these *experimental "Codes"* of pleading and practice to be inflicted upon them. In the last mentioned case the Chief Justice in delivering the opinion of this Court, says: The Constitution of the United States has recognized the distinction between law and equity, and it must be observed in the Federal Couts.

"In the States where the Courts of the United States administer the common law, they cannot adopt these *novel inventions.* * * * We have made these remarks, in order that the Bar and Court of the United States may make their records conform to these views, and not call upon us to construe new Codes and hear special demurrers and pleadings, which are not required to conform to any system founded on reason and experience."

These weighty words from the Supreme Judiciary of the Union are commended to those who reverence profound wisdom and experience, speaking in harmony with the sanctions of the Federal Constitution itself. Shall we in North Carolina listen to these words and root out this "Code;" or shall we still be led by the nose by one or two freshly imported innovators far more remarkable for *pertinacity* and *self assertion* than for *sound sense* or *legal learning?*

The cost of litigation under this "Code" is hugely increased. Formerly a case in a Justice's jurisdiction cost *forty* cents; now *two* to *five dollars*, or more. In the Superior Courts it is increased in like manner. Fees are doubled and quadrupled in all directions. It is impossible to give details. They are found on nearly every page of the "Code." Some ado has been made about the abolishment of the little old *four* dollar fee of attorneys; and behold a *fifteen* dollar fee for attorneys is snugly inserted, under another name! The people are entitled to know such things, and they must. The purpose, it is argued, of the great admitted increase in costs is to keep down litigation. This really means that instead of granting the people cheap justice, we must frighten them away from the Courts by the fear of ruin through costs and charges wantonly imposed. Noble idea! worthy of "the sciolists who invent codes to order!" But all experience shows that litigation is greatly multiplied by such "Codes." A distinguished lawyer, once on our Supreme bench, points to the telling fact that all the decisions upon *technicalities* strictly, rendered by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the past seventy-five years, would not fill two volumes; while the same class of decisions in New York in the last twenty years, would fill fifty volumes. That needs no comment.

Another great error in our Judicial system, not yet fully realized here, but profoundly felt in New York and recently changed there, is the shortness of the official terms of the Judges and no prohibition against their being reelected. A Judge for life, or a very long term, is inspired by the dignity of his vocation, the glory of the ermine, and the ambition to leave after him an honorable fame as a pure, able and learned Jurist. These are noble motives and influences, and they have made our Judiciary resplendent in the past. But elect your judges for short terms, make them the play things of the popular breath, and you drag them down from the pinnacle where Justice sits robed in eternal sunshine, into the fog of passion and prejudice, if not of corruption. You, in a manner, compel them to be politicians and therefore partisans, and expose them to evil influences without number. Some will stand firm and be pure; some will become corrupt; but *all* will be suspected.—Those who *deserve* public confidence, will often fail to command it; for multitudes will suspect others of yielding to temptations which themselves would not resist. And popular distrust of the Judiciary is an evil only less than a corrupt Judiciary itself. Instances are not wanting in North Carolina at this moment to prove this truth. Men forsaking the Courts and taking the law into their own hands; private and neighborhood feuds, outrages, and violence, agitating this Assembly and disturbing the peace of the State; all proceeding from a want of confidence in some of our Judicial officers, and this perhaps undeserved. The fault is not so much in the officers; it is in the system, and the evil can only be eradicated by amending our Constitution and returning to our old plan of appointing Judges for life. Perhaps very long terms might do, with ineligibility afterwards.

The expense of the present judicial system is much greater than that of the old one. Then we had eight Superior and three Supreme Judges, and their salaries amounted to $23,100. The whole Department of the Judiciary cost less than $30,000 a year. Now we have twelve Superior and five Supreme Judges, whose salaries amount to $42,500, although the individual salaries of the Supreme Judges stand at the old figure, and are relatively smaller than those of any other officers. The Public Treasurer (see report of Feb. 8, 1870) estimates the whole cost of this Department for the current fiscal year at $54,000. Here then, in this Department, is an *increase* of $24,000 or more over the former expense. How many children would this educate who will die in ignorance for the want of it?

But it is said the additional Judges are needed because the County Courts are no more. But the County Courts cost little for salaries or fees of officers. They dealt out substantial justice in a plain and simple way. They educated the people in the most common and practical parts of the administration of the law, and gave even illiterate men much useful knowledge of legal forms and proceedings. They were emphatically the people's courts, and the people want them back again. With some slight improvements no more useful tribunals ever existed in any country. Among other excellences they constituted the cheapest and most honest system of county government ever devised. Moreover, the great mass of business pertaining to the administration and settlement of estates, to guardianships, to the probate of wills and the many kindred subjects, was done by these Courts in the easiest and simplest manner and at a very small cost.

Under the present system exceedingly cumbrous proceedings and forms are required in this latter class of business, so that taking out letters of administration is as troublesome as a superannuated suit in Equity; and the whole matter of estates, wills, deeds, guardianships, partition, dower, and numberless other things are thrown on the hands of the Superior Court Clerk; and if the *innovators* could have full sway, he would also decide most of the cases in the Superior Court itself. But this last idea is temporarily checked. Nevertheless, as it is, this Clerk's office is the grand receptacle of miscellanies—a curiosity shop—a farmer's old barrel into which all kinds of plantation tools and old irons and trinkets are tumbled pell-mell. No one man can properly discharge such a variety of duties in addition to his appropriate duty as Clerk of the Court, and endless confusion will soon show itself in this quarter.

The cost here in the way of fees and charges is also immense. This Assembly has just passed an Act making the Superior Court Clerk of one county a salaried officer with a salary of $5,000; for the reason, as was stated on this floor, that the said Clerk was receiving in fees an unknown number of thousands, perhaps twenty thousand dollars a year. Are the people to endure a system by which ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars of fees are annually paid to a single county officer? You give a Clerk a salary of $5,000, equal to that of the Governor; but you do not thereby stop the extra amount of fees from coming into his office out of the people's pockets.

From the statements made here while that bill was under debate, it is certain that the eighty-nine Clerks of the Superior Courts receive, on an average, $4,000 a year each; making, for the whole State, the vast sum of $356,000 annually, for this one class of officers. In old times it was scarcely one-third as much; and, after duly allowing for the former expense of transacting the *extra* work now thrown on these Clerks, which used to be done very cheaply by the County Courts and otherwise, it is safe to say that the *business now* transacted in the offices of the Superior Court Clerks cost the people at least $150,000 a year more than the very same matters cost under the old system. True, this is not paid as taxes; but it is paid as fees and charges; and where is the difference? It comes out of the people, and forms a part of their burdens.

If we look into the Executive Department we find several new offices and a great increase of salaries; so that the cost of this Department for salaries of officers and clerks is nearly three times as great as formerly. The estimates for this Department during the current fiscal year are placed at $45,000 by the Public Treasurer. (See his Report of Feb. 8th, 1870.) This is an increase of $25,000, or more, over the former expense. And then, besides this, there is the swarm of subordinates about the offices and the Capitol grounds, doing nothing or worse than nothing, but costing an immense amount of money; who can tell how much?

How is it in the Legislative Department? The General Assembly meets twice as often as formerly; its mileage and *per diem* are twice as large; and it sits twice as long. The old General Assembly used to cost about $60,000 biennially, or $30,000 a year. The present Assembly has *now* sat altogether nearly *nine* continuous months. According to the aforesaid Report of Treasurer Jenkins, this Assembly has cost the State, since October 1st, 1868, the startling sum of $288,599 73; and besides this, the State now owes us for last month. This does not include the expense of our first, or summer session of 1868.—The Treasurer (see his Report) estimates the expense of the Legislative Department, for this current fiscal year alone, at $173,000. This is an *increase* in the annual expense of this Department, over that of old times, of $143,000, or more.

Besides all this, there is the expense of the Asylum, the elections, of "contingencies," &c., &c., most of these costing immensely over former figures. A reference to the aforesaid report of the Treasurer will show that the annual cost of the State government *proper*, without paying any interest on our debt, is at least $300,000 more now than under the old system. Look at the following overwhelming figures showing the money used by the present State government since it began in July, 1868:

Surplus in the Treasury July 1, 1868	$ 42,164 31
Ordinary State tax for 1868 (see Treasurer's Books)	250,726 19
Proceeds of dividend on North Carolina Railroad (see Treasurer's Books)	117,600 00
General Fund Tax for 1869, (see Treasurer's Books)	485,000 00
Deficit now, about	260,000 00
Total general fund receipt	$1,155,490 50
Deduct amount paid as interest on our old debt, Oct. 1, 1868	111,153 00
Balance	$1,044,337 50

The above figures are taken from the reports of the Treasury itself, and are indisputably correct. And the aforesaid balance of one million forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents shows the sum which has been expended and incurred merely in carrying on the machinery of the State government proper since July 1, 1868—less than twenty months, or one year and two-thirds of another. This is equal to $626,600 per year. In 1859 the State Government cost $212,385 78. (See report of D. W. Courts, Treasurer.) In 1860 it cost considerably less, as the Assembly did not meet during that fiscal year. (See report of C. H. Brogden, Comptroller.) After making all possible allowances, it is certain that we do not exaggerate when we set down the increase in cost of State government under the present system at $300,000 a year.

The Treasurer tells us the deficit will amount to $300,000 by the first of April.—He knows not how to raise funds to meet it. Nobody will loan him anything. He therefore asks us to levy an early crop of spring taxes, 20 cents on the $100, to be collected by April 15th, 1870. He also proposes an *extra* tax to build the Penitentiary, and support the Asylums, to be payable July 15th, 1870, and the tax-payer to be charged interest of *one per cent.* for the first month, and *two per cent.* a month afterwards, on his tax, while it remains unpaid, after July 15th. He also asks us to instruct the Board of Education to loan its moneys to the State; and recommends that the opening of the Public Schools be postponed. (See his report, Feb. 8th, 1870.) These extraordinary propositions show the desperate straits we are in. They truly indicate panic and despair. We thought taxes, and heavy ones, once a year were bad enough. But here is a spring tax, and a summer tax, besides the regular fall tax.

We need a Convention to stop this wild career towards beggary and utter ruin.—The way to do it is to amend the Constitution so as to limit salaries and expenses to a *low figure*; limit also *per diem* of the Assembly to *three* or *four* dollars; mileage to five or ten cents; limit the duration of Legislative sessions, and have fewer of them. As it is, the laws are changed so often the people are kept in utter uncertainty and confusion on the subject. It is sometimes objected that a Convention will cost a great deal. But Senators can easily see, from the above figures, that a Convention, by altering our system so as to reduce salaries and expenditures, would in one year save to the State enough to pay for its own cost three times over.

Let us glance briefly at county and township matters. Authentic information from one county, about an average one, shows that it Board of Commissioners, and other officers cost $3,500 a year; in the same county, the old County Courts, doing more work and doing it better, used to cost $1,500; a difference of $2,000 against the new system. Leaving out all other items in the county governments, the above ratio gives an *increase* of $178,000 annual expense in the eigthy-nine counties. As for the *townships*, there are over seven hundred of them in the State, and the expense of *governing* each may be safely estimated at not less than $200 a year. Put down the aggregate at $140,00; and this is an entirely new expense.

We need a Convention to take proper steps in regard to the State debt. The hopeless tangle we are in on that subject needs no comment.

We need a Convention to amend the Constitution so as to pronibit one person from holding two or more offices at once—a thing only partially prohibited now, and which threatens to grow into a great evil. Many persons are holding a Federal office and a State office also.

We need more stringent guarantees against improvident appropriations of the public money and pledging of the State's credit.

We need clearer and stronger restrictions and limitations upon the rate of taxation, and an uprooting of the present system of special State and county taxes, by which device all barriers are overleaped and the people taxed *ad libitum*.

We need a decrease in the number of offices. The great variety and multiplicity of these not only costs insufferably, but begets a fondness for office-holding, which is growing into a species of insanity all over the country.

But it is impossible to mention *all* the obviously useful and important amendments needed in our present system. We think this report points out a number which are essential; such are the reform of the present judicial system, and the abolishment of its pendant—the "Code;" the simplifying of the duties of Superior Court Clerks; the remodeling of the county governments; the restoration of the county Courts, and other matters suggested above. A general reform is needed in all departments, with a view to greater *economy;* so that we may perfect our School system and convert the hundreds of thousands of dollars, now wasted on useless officials, into a fund for the advancement of the sacred cause of education.

The estimates and figures embodied in this report—which by no means embrace all the items of expenditure, and which we have tried to set forth without exaggeration, when brought together, show the following *increase* of annual expenses, costs, fees and taxes for merely carrying on the State and county governments, on the present plan; to wit:

State government—*increased cost*	$300,000
Business done in Superior Court Clerk's office—*increased cost*	150,000
County Commissioners, &c.—*extra cost*	178,000
Township governments—*new expense*	140,000
Total *increase*	$768,000

Such is the vast amount uselessly spent in various ways and therefore wasted annually under the present system of internal government in North Carolina. Do we not need a change?

No wonder the State is bankrupt. No wonder the Treasury is empty, though a heavy tax has just come in. No wonder the inmates of our Asylums are in danger of actual want. The people groan under their burdens. The Assembly imposes taxes for the State; the County Boards levy taxes; the Township Boards levy taxes. Everybody and everything is taxed, and money pours into the public coffers; but it will scarcely lodge there over night. Seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars needless increase of annual pay to officials; while the children of both races are growing up ignorant, untutored; thousands of precious intellectual diamonds destined never to be polished; and the State government only giving them the poor pittance of fifty cents apiece annually to get an education with, and the schoolhouses to build too!

The people demand a change. Without regard to party or race they demand it.—We ought to hear and heed their voice.—We cannot, if we would, quench the mighty spirit which is awaking like a ground swell in the hearts of the masses. We might as well try to imprison a volcano under a half bushel, or quiet an earthquake with a cradle-song. Let us then grant the people the most effectual remedy for the evils they complain of by calling a Convention to change the present system and remodel it upon sound principles.

The undersigned would not close this Report without earnestly calling upon all sober, thoughtful and moderate men, in this Assembly and outside of it, to unite together. The people are weary of extremes. The time has come, and the hour has struck, when men who love North Carolina more than they love any party, must strike hands in token of concord, and stand shoulder to shoulder.—This is undoubtedly the spirit of the people. Let us respond to it, and show ourselves statesmen, and not mere partisan bigots and fanatics. Let us search and see if we cannot find some solid ground on which all true North Carolinians can rally to redeem the State, and start her out on a new career of prosperity and glory transcending all the past. We have been chastened by misfortune. We are in profound difficulties now. Let us learn wisdom from these lessons and begin a new era. And as the first step in this path, let us allow the people of the State to assemble together in Convention to frame for themselves a true North Carolina government.

In conclusion, it is proper to add that though plainness and candor have been used in this report, nothing has been said with any purpose to wound the pride or prejudices of any true North Carolinian, either native or adopted. Begging that any seeming warmth may be set down to the account of honest zeal and sincere conviction, this Report is most respectfully submitted,

WM. M. ROBBINS, Chairman,
C. T. MURPHY.

Removal of Political Disabilities.

The following bill, as amended by the Committee on Reconstruction, was reported by Mr. B. F. Butler in the House of Representatives on Wednesday:

A BILL

FOR THE REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the political disabilities incurred because of acts committed during the late rebellion, accruing under the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be and are hereby removed from, and all rights of citizenship are restored to, those citizens of the United States who shall comply with the conditions and do the acts hereinafter set forth, upon receiving the certificate hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every citizen of the United States who has given aid, comfort or assistance to, or held any office or place of trust or profit, either civil or military, under any government within the United States, either State or Confederate, opposed and hostile thereto, who desires to have his political disabilities because of such acts, or either of them, removed, and to be restored to his rights as a citizen, except persons who have held commissions in the army and navy of the United States, or have been members of Congress, may apply by petition to a court of the United States in the State or Territory in which he had his home during the war of the rebellion, setting forth what office or place of trust he had ever held under the United States prior to the fifteenth day of April, 1861, which by law required any oath to be taken to support the Constitution of the United States, and also in what manner he had given aid, comfort or assistance to the rebellion, or whether he had held any office or place of trust or profit under a State Government or Confederate Government, or either of them, hostile to the United States during any part of the time of the war of the rebellion, giving a particular description of the acts done and offices or places held by him, in that behalf; and that he therein and thereby renounces all allegiance or fealty to any supposed government, State or Confederate, heretofore set up against the United States within the same, and that he truly intends hereafter to act and conduct himself as a true and loyal citizen of the United States; and that he will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and support the Constitution thereof; and that he has not since the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, done any act of hostility to the United States, or committed any crime by violence against the laws thereof; or the laws of any State thereof; and that he has not endeavored, by force or by fraud, since that time, to interfere with the civil rights of any citizen of the United States, or to prevent the freedom of election or of speech; and that from said day to the present time he has behaved himself as a man of good moral character, attached to the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed toward good order and happiness of all the citizens thereof; wherefore the petitioner prays to be restored to his rights in all that he has lost by his wrongful acts therein set forth, which petition being sworn to in open court, the same shall be filed and a notice published by Clerk of the Court, three weeks successively in some newspaper in the county wherein the petitioner resided as aforesaid, or if no newspaper be published there, then in a newspaper published at the Capital of said State or Territory, stating the name of the petitioner, the place of his residence and that he has petitioned to be restored to his rights as a citizen of the United States according to the laws in such case made and provided, and that a hearing will be had thereon before said court on a day named, not less than thirty days after the first publication of the notice, at which time and place any person may show cause why such petition should not be granted. If on the day named in such notice no person shall appear and object in court to the granting of the prayer of the petitioner, and if the court shall be satisfied that the statements set forth in such petition are true, the court shall issue a certificate, under the seal thereof, signed by the judge, which shall set forth that all the acts herein required to be done have been done and performed in his behalf, and that the judge believes all the statements in said petition to be true, whereupon all political disabilities of the petitioner are removed and he is restored to all his rights of citizenship by virtue of this act. But if upon the return day of said notice any citizen of the United States shall appear to object that anything set forth in said petition is not true in fact, thereupon an issue shall be framed by the court, to be tried before the court, upon which both parties may be fully heard by themselves or by their counsel, and produce such witnesses, whereof the petitioner may be one, or testimony as may be relevant and competent; and the certificate above provided shall not issue unless said court shall adjudge and determine that all the facts set forth in said petition are true beyond reasonable doubt; and if such certificate is refused, the petitioner shall be thereupon forever barred from the relief of his political disabilities save by special act of Congress. But if said court shall determine said facts set forth in said petition are true, then the said certificate shall issue in the same manner and with the same effect as if no objection had been made: Provided, always, That any false swearing in any of the proceedings herein provided shall be perjury, and may, on conviction before said court be punished in the manner provided by law: And provided, further, That the judge of said court shall have power to determine the fees of the clerk for filing said petition and the cost of advertising the same, the making up the record and issuing the certificate, which shall be similar to the cost of like [certificates] proceedings in civil cases, which shall be paid by the appellant: Provided, however, That whoever makes objection as provided in section two, which causes an issue of fact, the costs of trial of such issue shall be paid by the objector if the issue is found against him and judgment may be rendered therefor.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall have any effect to restore or give back any property or rights of property heretofore lost or forfeited by any citizen because of any acts or omissions during the rebellion, or to raise or set up any claim against the United States, or any State, for any property or rights of property of any citizen of the United States lost, captured or destroyed by the armies of the United States, or any portion thereof, during the late rebellion.

Suppose two medical men had a quarrel, what should they do? Break a lance with each other, of course.

The best throw at dice is—to throw them away.